The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1873. NUMBER 241.

SAPOLIO.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'

GET A SAMPLE FREE OF YOUR GROCER OR DRUGGIST.

SAPOLIO

Is a substitute for Soap for all Household purposes, except washing clothes.

SAPOLIO

For cleaning your house this Spring will save the labor of one cleaner.

SAPOLIO

Will not injure or discolor Paint, but restores color and brightness. Try it.

SAPOLIO

Cleans Windows without water, and saves the trouble of removing curtains and carpets.

SAPOLIO

Brightens Knives at same time they are washed, saving time and labor. Use it.

SAPOLIO

Cleans Bath-Tubs, Tables, Floors, &c., quicker and better than Soap. Try it on.

SAPOLIO

Polishes Tin, Brass, Copper, and all Metal Wares, rendering them as bright as new.

SAPOLIO

For washing Dishes and Glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than Soap.

SAPOLIO

Removes Stains from Marble Mantels, Tables, and Statuary, from Hard-finished Walls, and from China and Porcelain. 10 cents.

SAPOLIO

Removes Stains and Grease from Carpets and other woven fabrics.

Depot, 86 and 88 South Water-st., CHICAGO, ILL.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.

Single or in suites.

With and without Vaults.

English Tile Floors throughout the Building.

Elevator running during all business hours.

These Offices are not equaled in the city.

The best for all classes of business requiring a central location. W. C. DOW, Room 1 Nevada Block.

TO RENT,

The Double Store, Nos. 191 and 193 Fifth-av., near Monroe-st. Price to suit tenant. THOMAS BASSETT, 144 Madison-st.

TO LET,

Offices, with vaults, in Andrews' Building, cor. LaSalle-st. and Arcade-court. Also, Hall on fourth floor. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st. (Andrews' Building).

TO RENT,

Offices at $12 to $25 per month, near Court House Square. WM. H. CONDON, 6 LaSalle-st., Room 3.

WANTED.

WANTED,

Fifty to a hundred teams, for hauling coal. Will pay good wages. Apply at 176 West Kinzie-st.

MINER T. AMES & CO.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS

Made to order in the most complete artistic manner, of fabrics unsurpassed for durability. Large lines of fine Furnishing Goods at lowest prices. Money cheerfully refunded if not satisfactory.

WILSON BROS.,

S. E. cor. State and Washington-sts., 35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago, Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

HOTELS.

BRIGGS HOUSE,

Corner Madison and Canal-sts., CHICAGO.

REFITTED AND REFURNISHED.

THREE DOLLARS PER DAY.

WENTWORTH & WOOLWORTH, PROPRIETORS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHANGE OF NAME.

On and after this date the name of our firm will be GEO. G. ROBINSON & CO., the partners and responsibility of the firm remaining the same.

GEO. G. ROBINSON, } VOICE, ROBINSON & CO.,
GEO. L. VOICE, } 367, 369 and 371 Sedgwick-st.

Chicago, April 15, 1873.

SAVE YOUR CARPETS

By getting them cleansed from Dirt and MOTHS, without injuring them, at A. R. EDWARDS & CO.'S, 253 & 255 South Canal-st.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Waubansia Lodge, No. 160, meets this (Thursday) evening at 7½ o'clock, in Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., for work on F. C. Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M. E. ST. JOHN, Sec'y.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

Reed's Temple of Music

A. REED & SONS,

Having removed to their New Building, Cor. of Dearborn and Van Buren-sts.,

Are offering the finest assortment of

CHICKERING

And other Pianos ever opened in this city. They are the only firm west of New York keeping a complete stock of the various styles of Pianos, viz.: Concert Grands, Parlor Grands, Square Grands, Upright Grands, Square Upright, and Cottage Pianos.

Pianos and Organs furnished on time.

All are cordially invited to call and examine the new Warerooms and test the beautiful Pianos.

REMOVAL.

GREAT WESTERN

TYPE FOUNDRY

(BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, Prop'rs),

REMOVED TO

Nos. 105, 107, 109 & 111 East Madison-st.

We have complete stocks of English and German Body Display and Fancy Type, Presses, Paper and Card Cutters, Inks, Wood Type, and, in short, everything needed in a Printing Office. Our new quarters, having been constructed with special reference to requirements of Type Founding, enables us to turn out orders of any size promptly and satisfactorily. For convenience of our customers we have put in a large Cabinet, in which we carry sorts from Nonpareil to Pica of type of our manufacture. Orders for Electrotyping promptly filled.

REMOVAL!

J. H. PERRY & CO.,

Merchant Tailors,

REMOVED TO

NO. 129 DEARBORN-ST.,

ONE DOOR NORTH OF MADISON.

REMOVAL.

JAS. P. SMITH & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Crystal Lake Ice,

Have removed to their New Office, No. 161 LaSalle-st., Republic Life Building, bet. Madison and Monroe-sts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY,

CONDUCTED BY

E. L. YOUMANS.

NO. XIII. .... PRICE, FIFTY CENTS.

Contents of No. 13, for May.

I. Wave-Action in Nature. (Illustrated.)
II. Instinct in Insects. By GEORGE POUCHET.
III. The Doctrine of Natural Selection. By ALFRED WALLACE.
IV. The Black Death in New England. By HEZEKIAH BUTTERWORTH, Esq.
V. The New Psychology. By DOUGLASS A. SPALDING.
VI. Ocean-Cables. By Sir JAMES ANDERSON.
VII. The Study of Sociology—The Class-Bias. By HERBERT SPENCER.
VIII. The Borers of the Sea. (Illustrated.)
IX. On the Causes which operate to create Scientific Men. By FRANCIS GALTON.
X. The Sherman Astronomical Expedition. By EMMA M. CONVERSE.
XI. The Battle of Life among Plants. By MAXWELL MASTERS, M. D., F. R. S.
XII. The Hippopotamus and her Baby. By FRANK BUCKLAND. (Illustrated.)
XIII. Euthanasia.
XIV. Freezing of Plants and Animals. By Prof. FR. MOHR.
XV. Professor Tyndall's Deed of Trust.
XVI. Sketch of Sir G. B. Airy. (Portrait.)
XVII. CORRESPONDENCE: The Sphere and Limits of Science—Mommsen's History and the Stone Age in Italy—"A Spider's Engineering."
XVIII. EDITOR'S TABLE: Scientific Normal Schools—Mr. Goodwin's Letter.

LITERARY NOTICES: Arinori Mori's Education in Japan—Goulley's Disease of the Urinary Organs—Frey's Microscope and Microscopical Technology—Thompson's Depths of the Sea, etc., etc.

MISCELLANY: Meteor-Showers on the Night of November 27, 1872—Professor Agassiz's School of Natural History—The Causes of Typhus—Habits of Right and Sperm Whales—Cruelties of the Seal Fishery—The Failure of Car-Axles—Marked Case of Heredity in Mastiffs—Changes in River Beds, etc., etc.

NOTES.

The POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY is published in a large octavo, handsomely printed on clear type. Terms, $5 per annum; or, 50 cents per copy.

CLUB TERMS.

Any person remitting $20 for four yearly subscriptions, will receive an extra copy gratis, or five yearly subscriptions for $20.

The POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY and APPLETONS' JOURNAL, for one year, $8.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, 549 and 551 Broadway, N. Y.

CROCKERY, &c.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LAMPS, &C.

We keep the largest stock in the city of above goods, in original packages or open stock, and sell at New York prices free of freight. Country merchants are invited to examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

F. & E. JAEGER,

73 Wabash-av., near Randolph-st.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

CHICAGO, April 16, 1873.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Traders' Insurance Company, of Chicago, held this day, a dividend of 5 per cent on the Capital Stock was declared, payable at the office of the Company, on the 5th day of May next. By order of the Board.

W. E. ROLLO, Secretary.

DIG.

We are publishing the names of all parties of whom we are unable to collect. This, owing to the magnitude of our business, extending over the entire country, contains an item of interest, and proves of benefit to creditors and debtors alike. FRASER'S Mercantile Collection Agency, 146 Madison-st.

Real Estate Loans.

Money to loan in sums of $5,000 and upwards on improved property, at reasonable rates.

SHELDON & WATERMAN, 20 Nixon's Building.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

HOTEL FOR SALE,

Or exchange for Chicago property—The Summit House, at Marquette, Mich., L. S. This very popular hotel contains upward of 60 rooms, and is located in the centre of business, convenient to railroad depots and steamboat landing, and commands a beautiful view of the lake and harbor. Gas and water throughout the building. Possession from June 1. For particulars, apply to subscribers, who have a photograph of the property. A. J. & J. W. COOPER, 134 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

WATCHES, &c.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

WATCHES

AT COST!

In order to make room for our Spring Stock of Watches, we shall close out our present large stock of Watches, which reached us too late for the Holiday Trade, at the actual cost of manufacture and importation.

NO RESERVATION.

3,000 GOLD WATCHES, at from $20 to $500 each.

GILES, BRO. & CO.,

266 & 268 Wabash-av.

REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Owing to a change in our business (having recently engaged in banking), we have decided to offer for sale, for the next 30 days, a part of our real estate at a bargain:

104x150 feet on Jefferson-st., between Madison and Washington-sts., with substantial brick buildings covering the whole lot.
128½x160 feet, on Canal-st., near Harrison.
80 feet (with house) on Forest-av., near Douglas-place.
Block 28, Canalport.
Block 18, in Walker's Subdivision of part of Sec. 31, 39, 14.
N ½ of Blocks 16 and 17, same subdivision.
40 acres in s. e. ¼ n. w. ¼ Sec. 28, 39, 13.
40 acres in s. e. ¼ n. w. ¼ Sec. 28, 39, 13.
10 acres, being Block 3 in Hundley's Subdivision of w ½ s. w. ¼ n. w. ¼ Sec. 28, 39, 13.
20 acres, being e. ½ of Blocks 11 and 12, and all of Block 13, s. e. ¼ Sec. 28, 39, 13.
80 acres in e. ½ n. w. ¼ Sec. 28, 39, 13.
80 acres in e. ½ n. e. ¼ Sec. 30, 39, 13, just subdivided, but not recorded.
12½ acres in w. ½ n. w. ¼ Sec. 1, 38, 13.
17½ acres, grove of land fronting north side of canal, Sec. 5, 38, 13.
150 lots in Adam Smith's Subdivision.
128 lots in Pierson D. Smith's Subdivision.

ADAM SMITH & SON, Southwest corner State and Washington-sts.

Public Sale at Ravenswood.

An adjourned Public Sale of School Property, comprising two of the most desirable corner lots in the above suburb (92 by 169 feet), together with the building thereon, will be sold by the Board of Trustees of Town 40, 14, on SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 5:30 p. m., at the School-House in Ravenswood. Train leaves the city at 5 p. m., and, returning, leaves Ravenswood at 6:40, reaching the city at 7 p. m.

L. D. OWEN,
F. BAER,
W. P. JONES, JR.,
Board of Trustees T. 40, 14.

FOR SALE

ON NORTH DEARBORN-ST.,

North of Chicago-av., over 700 feet front, comprising some of the finest building lots on this favorite street, including several choice corners. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

DREXEL BOULEVARD.

A RARE BARGAIN.

Two first-class residences, with ample grounds and shade trees, at city limits, on South Side, within one minute's walk of steam and horse-cars, and at the head of Drexel Boulevard, the finest driveway in the South Division, for sale, together or separately. Apply to ULRICH & BOND, 37 Dearborn-st.

A NEW SUBDIVISION.

Business and Residence Lots for sale cheap, fronting on Milwaukee-av., North-av., Wood, Girard, and Elk Grove-sts., opposite Wicker's Park; wooden pavement, and all other improvements on Milwaukee-av., paid by the owner; street railway will run to North-av. this Summer; every lot will double in price in 12 months. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., cor. of Madison and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE.

AT A BARGAIN—Only $13,000 usual terms. The two-story and basement brick house, with all modern improvements, bay window, &c., No. 1283 Indiana-av., cor. Twenty-ninth-st. Brick barn, with carriage-house attached. Must be sold this week. Apply at the house or at my office, 4 Wabash-av. CHAS. V. MARSH.

WINES, &c.

CHAPIN & GORE,

Nos. 73 and 75 Monroe-st.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Fine Whiskies

AND IMPORTED

Wines, Liquors, and Cigars.

We have secured the Store No. 73, in connection with our old stand, and have opened with a complete line of Imported Cigars, Tobacco, and Smokers' Articles, which we are offering at very low prices.

RIVER NAVIGATION.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

STEAMER THOMPSON DEAN,

Captain Pepper, leaving St. Louis April 19th; Cairo, 21st; Memphis, 23d.

GREAT REPUBLIC

Leaves St. Louis April 26. For passage apply to THOMAS MORRISON, 201 North Levee, St. Louis, Mo.

LEAD PENCILS.

A. W. FABER'S and EAGLE LEAD PENCILS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 AND 120 MONROE-ST.

DRESS-CLEANING.

SPOTS

Of oil, grease, champagne, ice cream, etc., taken out of the most delicate material without cleaning the whole garment, or removing trimmings.

A. SCHWARZ,

The Original Importer of the Industry.

264 West Madison-st. - - - 158 Illinois-st.

FOR SALE.

TREES! TREES!

$20,000 worth, all kinds and sizes, for sale cheap at the

SHEFFIELD NURSERY, 44 Racine-av.

R. J. LEWIS, Prop.

☞ Take the Chicago and Clybourn-av. cars.

100,000 FEET

WIDE SAGINAW TRUNK BOARDS for sale. Must close out by May 1.

W. H. JENKINS, Corner Canal and Lumber-sts.

For Sale,

Acre property, in Lill & Diversey's division, Sec. 29, 40, 14, cheap. This property is well located for immediate subdivision.

PHELPS & BICHL, 126 South Clark-st., Room 4.

THE MODOC WAR.

Gen. Gillem Determined to Exterminate Jack's Band.

Estimated Cost of Their Eradication $75,000 Each.

Attack on Mason's Picket Line by the Modocs—One Red-Skin Killed.

The Snakes and Pitt River Indians Watching the Contest.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The news received here from the scene of the Modoc war is meagre, and confined to unofficial dispatches. The impression among army men is, that the operations of Gen. Gillem will be necessarily protracted, and that he will be compelled to resort to the starving-out process. It is not known how well Capt. Jack and his band are supplied with food and ammunition, but it is believed that they have sufficient to last them several weeks. It is estimated at the Indian Bureau that at least $75,000 will be expended in the extermination of each Indian, and it is not known how many are awaiting eradication.

[To the Associated Press.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—Yreka dispatches from Col. Gillem to Gen. Schofield say that Lieut. Sherwood died at 1 o'clock this morning.

A dispatch from Col. Gillem to Gen. Schofield, received in this city to-night, says that he will use every endeavor to prevent the escape of the Modocs, if possible, and not an Indian shall be left to boast of having murdered Gen. Canby.

LAVA BED, April 14.—On the evening following the murder of Gen. Canby and Peace Commissioner Thomas, the Modocs attacked Col. Mason's pickets, one and a half mile east of the Modoc camp. The pickets were quickly reinforced and drove the savages back. One Modoc was killed, and ten horses were captured.

Donald McKinna and 72 Warm Spring Indians arrived yesterday. Dyar will go back to the reservation to-morrow. Meacham is pronounced out of danger.

The Snake and Pitt River Indians are still quiet, but watching the contest with great interest.

The funeral ceremonies, on the 12th of April, over Gen. Canby and Commissioner Thomas in the camp were very impressive. The troops were drawn up and received the remains in the customary manner, with salutes and muffled drums.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16.—Considerable interest has been evinced here to-day in relation to affairs in Wall street, New York, for the tumble in the price of stocks, etc., was not unexpected by parties who had given the matter close attention, and were familiar with the subject of stock-gambling. These parties, knowing as they did that the Government would not allow itself to be drawn into embarrassing complications by taking any action whatever in regard to the recently disturbed condition of the money market, were of the opinion that, if the operators in the street were only let alone, they would work their own ruin or discomfiture, which was generally hoped for, particularly in view of the boast made by the New York clique that if they could get gold above 120 they could put the money market beyond the influence of the Government. The Treasury accounts show the condition of that institution to be better to-day than it has been for weeks. Secretary Richardson's promise that he would as fast as practicable reduce the outstanding legal-tenders to the minimum of $356,000,000 is to be made good. Since the 1st instant, nearly $300,000 of the $2,500,000 that had been drawn from the $44,000,000 reserve have been replaced.

KELLEY'S CREDIT MOBILIER.

United States Treasurer Spinner has confiscated the check of Judge Kelley for $300 handed him by Judge Poland, by covering it into the Treasury. Mr. Spinner has waited since the adjournment of Congress to hear from Oakes Ames about the one thousand dollar certificate of Credit Mobilier stock, which he alleged belonged to Kelley, and which Mr. Spinner sent Ames for the purpose of having it transferred to Kelley. Ames, however, has evidently concluded to place the stock "where it will do the most good," and he is satisfied that place is not the Treasury of the United States. Nothing has been heard either from Ames or the certificate of stock. Spinner has waited long and patiently for the stock, and he has at last determined to turn in what he had. It is understood that Ames does not intend to return the certificate.

THE LOUISIANA SLAUGHTER.

The Department of Justice proposes to look up the reported Louisiana outrages with the greatest incredulity. The Attorney-General said, to-day, that he had received no official information of the alleged trouble, and thinks it greatly exaggerated for political purposes. The President is reported as saying that if the difficulties are as serious as stated in the newspaper dispatches, he will order the Federal troops to interfere, not in behalf of either party, but simply to preserve the peace. Much nervous anxiety is expressed in all administration quarters as to the extent or truth of the reported troubles.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Senator Blair, of Missouri, has gone to Clifton Springs, N. Y., where he will be treated for his nervous disorder.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The President, his wife and daughter, accompanied by Gen. Babcock, will leave for St. Louis this evening.

APPOINTED.

The President has appointed Joseph H. Henderson, of Oregon, Consul to Amboy.

POSTAL CARDS

will be issued on May 1.

GREENBACKS.

Legal tenders outstanding, $358,241,450.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Supreme Court of the United States has rendered an important decision in case No. 861, E. J. Davis, Governor of Texas, vs. John A. C. Tray, Receiver, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court of Texas, that the Memphis & El Paso Railroad Company are entitled to the exclusive right to locate the land certificates, of said State, and to obtain patents therefor on the lands within and forming a part of the land reservation of said Company, being the odd sections granted on the 20th of June, 1858, for a distance of eight miles on each side of the extension line of said road from the eastern boundary of Texas to El Paso, designated and recognized according to the returns and maps of the same, now on file in the General Land-Office of the State of Texas. The ordinance of the State Convention granting lands to actual settlers and repudiating the Memphis & El Paso land-grant is declared unconstitutional. The injunction of the lower court against the Governor and Land Commissioners, restraining them, &c., is made perpetual. The total amount of the land grant is eight million acres, of which the entire amount passes to the Texas Pacific Railroad, conditioned upon 700,000 acres being set apart for the redemption of the Texas and El Paso bonds, this amount being sufficient for the purpose. All the bonds known to have been uttered were transferred to John Munroe & Co., Paris, for receipts agreeing upon their redemption in this amount. They stand in escrow with Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York, waiting the decision. The lands provided are ample for all expenses of the Receiver, besides redeeming the bonds. The result will release Gen. Fremont from all the obligations. He has for some years devoted himself almost exclusively to securing this result, and has refused political and other employment until its consummation. In view of his success the absurd French edict against him will probably be as hastily vacated as it was inconsiderately rendered.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors are now in session in Washington. At the meeting, to-day, the Committee on Boilers and Machinery was instructed to report to the Board a draft of a circular to be distributed among the iron manufacturers, boiler-makers, and Inspectors, on the inspection of boiler plates. It was resolved that the Department circular requiring one copy of each certificate of inspection to be returned to the Department is unnecessary, and that the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to abolish the same; and it was also resolved that hereafter only two certificates of inspection shall be required on all tug, tow, and freight steamers. The following resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules and Regulations:

Resolved, That hereafter fire extinguishers shall not be required on tug, tow, or freight steamers; neither shall the same be required on passenger steamers of less than 100 tons.

HAYTIEN INDEMNITY.

The Department of State has received information of the payment by the Haytien Government of an award of $10,000 against that Government for the illegal arrest of Mr. Teel, a Consular Agent of the United States at Miragoane.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

NEW YORK, April 16.—A Washington special states that the President has appointed Dorman B. Eaton, of New York, and the Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, of Ohio, to fill the vacancies in the Civil-Service Commission caused by the resignation of Messrs. Medill and Curtis.

WALL STREET.

Suspension of a Prominent Stock-Dealing Firm Yesterday.

Decided Panic in the Speculative Railway Shares.

The Produce and Gold Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Wall street was the scene of great excitement to-day, amounting at one time to a panic. Money was scarce and dearer all day, the afternoon being exceptionally severe. This caused a decline in values very decided in some cases. The pressure was felt particularly on the Stock Exchange. At the opening, the market was firm at an advance of ⅛@¾ per cent, but as soon as the First Board convened, the pressure to sell increased on the part of speculators, whose margins were giving out, and others who were growing weary of the daily trials of the money market. These parties surmised that even if the money market would ease up eventually the rush to unload would naturally send prices downward. They, therefore, determined to take time by the forelock and sell the market down. They could keep control of the market to a certain extent, shift their load upon other shoulders, and, when the time came and money was easy, they could cover their shorts quietly, and, aided by the large uncovered short interest which would naturally be out at that time, have a basis for a sharp upward turn, which would send prices up to a figure at which holders could realize and be thought exceedingly generous for consenting to part with them. Toward noon a rally took place, but the improvement did not last, and at the Second Board there was another break, under a frantic pressure to sell, which carried prices down from 1 to nearly 8 per cent. This was caused by reports that some stock houses were in trouble. In the midst of the excitement it was announced that Barton & Allen had failed. The street staggered like a drunken man under the unexpected blow. Mr. Barton is a nephew of Commodore Vanderbilt, and the house do most of his stock business. They were regarded as the strongest parties on the street, and able to withstand any financial crisis. A regular panic ensued, especially in those stocks in which the firm was supposed to be most deeply interested, and there was a decline of 7⅞ per cent in Union Pacific, 6⅛ per cent in Western Union and Wabash, 3⅛ per cent in New York Central and Rock Island, 3⅞ per cent in Harlem, 2⅛ per cent in Ohios, 3 per cent in C. C. and I. C., 2⅛ per cent in Lake Shore, 2⅜ per cent in St. Paul Common, 2⅜ per cent in Pacific Mail, 2 per cent in Panama, and ⅛ to ⅜ per cent in the rest of the list. The break was checked by strong parties coming forward to sustain the market, but reactions and counteractions during the last hour, were very frequent. At the close, speculation was unsettled, but prices were 1 to 4 per cent better. The decline represents a very large sum in the aggregate. Two or three other failures are reported, but nothing positive is known in regard to them. Some brokers had Barton & Allen's checks returned to them by their banks as not good, just previous to 3 o'clock. These checks were deposited yesterday for collection through the Clearing-House, and should have been returned before noon to-day. Possibly the Courts may have to decide the question.

Barton & Allen's liabilities are $2,000,000. Barton is the son-in-law, and Allen, the nephew, of Commodore Vanderbilt. The other failures, positively known, are Mr. Otis and Mr. Foster, both prominent members of the Stock Exchange. It is also reported that Van Schack & Co. have gone under. Many other brokers have lost heavily. Over $1,500,000 will accrue to the "shorts" by to-day's operations. The corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel were crowded to-night with excited brokers.

GOLD.

The movement of the last two days in the gold market is explained, this afternoon, by the fact that when some of the parties who broke the price of gold yesterday sought to get back their coin, they found that there was none to be had. There has not been any particular combination in gold lately. A very strong capitalist acted on his own hook, and carried his lead without regard to the views of other bulls. This unanimity of action was disturbed yesterday by one operator, who probably thought it about time to take a profit on his long gold. He accordingly commenced selling, and that drew into the ring two other operators, who had made up their minds to assist in the movement, and then cover when "hard-pan" was reached. This led to a break to 117½ late yesterday afternoon. This morning gold was sold and the price broke to 117¼. When it was ascertained that there was a scarcity of gold, and as was shown by the loaning rate falling to that of carrying, then an effort was made to cover, and the price moved up to 117⅝, but just before the close it again declined to 117½.

BONDS AND EXCHANGE.

Governments and foreign exchanges were heavy and lower.

PRODUCE.

Flour opened easier for most grades under $10.00, with larger arrivals, chiefly of spring wheat extras. Shipping grades were in fair request, but the market closed lower and irregular, especially for winter wheat extras. Sales, 9,800 brls; receipts, 15,627 brls. Wheat was easier, with only a limited demand for export, but white winter was in request for milling at extreme prices. The stock of the latter is now very light. Sales, 86,400 bu. Pork was higher and fairly active, with sales in the jobbing way of 300 brls at $17.75@18.00 for new mess, and $14.00 for extra prime. Two hundred and fifty brls mess, for cash, sold at $17.85; and for future delivery 1,000 brls for May at $18.00. Receipts of 1,672 pkgs. Cut meats were generally very quiet, and prices about nominal. The absence of urgent export orders is restricting business in this direction. Dry salted, 2,271 pkgs. Bacon was quiet, the scarcity of Western long and short clear checking business for these descriptions. Both are quoted about 9⅝c nominally. Lard was moderately active and firm, with sales of 1,500 tcs at 9c for Western for April, and 9⅛c for May. City is held at 9c and quiet. June is held at 9 11-16c. Receipts, 2,176 packages.

Found Dead.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 16.—A man supposed, from letters found on him, to be C. H. Hancock, of Lacon, Ill., was found dead in the northern portion of the city this morning. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered of death from sickness and exposure.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Full History of the Recent Riot at Knightsville, Ind.

Negro Iron-Puddlers Attacked by Striking and Discharged Whites.

Arrest of Most of the Ringleaders—All Quiet Now.

Scenes and Incidents of the Disturbance.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KNIGHTSVILLE, Ind. April 16.—The puddlers' strike took place some four months ago, on account of the discharge of a part of the men who were not working to the satisfaction of the proprietors. The whole force of the rolling mill left work and demanded the restoration of the discharged hands. Since then they have been doing nothing, being supported by the National Puddlers' Union. A part of them have gone from here, but enough were left to technically maintain the strike in accordance with their national rules. They received money a few days ago, and some of the worst of them indulged freely at the saloons. During the day a few of them counseled peace, and behaved themselves peaceably, and tried to restrain the ringleaders of the mob; but others were violent, and, after the darkness of the evening, were out upon the streets with guns, challenging the passers-by and demanding the pass-word. It was very dark in the early part of the night, and, as it was known that the negroes and others on the premises of the Western Iron Company were armed and on guard, there was not much passing on the street during that part of the night. From many of the houses around shots were fired at intervals at the guards, when a volley of minie-balls would be returned. Nine shots were lodged in the house of Paddy Smith, a saloon-keeper, from whose upper windows five shots had been fired; also from the direction of the patch on the east side of the blast-furnace, one shot narrowly grazing the ear of Mr. Watson, the Superintendent of the establishment. This occasional fire was kept up all night.

The arrival of the troops from Indianapolis, this morning, produced quiet. Processes are being issued for the arrest of as many of the ring-leaders of the mob as could be identified. Some of them have already escaped, but will likely be arrested.

The peculiarity of this mob was that the women were the most furious, and the aggressors in every special attack. They acted like infuriated devils without reason. Feeling secure from an attack with arms, they dashed around, flinging their murderous missiles with a fury that never had an equal at the Five Points or the thieving alleys in the Strand. The bitter wrath, and vile oaths, and obscene speeches would have disgraced the purlieus of the vilest haunts of sin.

The feeling among the miners and puddlers over the employment of colored laborers has been most intense, and increased as their necessities became more pressing, and it was well known that the least outbreak would produce a collision. The Western Iron Company repeatedly offered to the miners and puddlers whom they had not discharged, an opportunity to resume work, but they would not accept unless on such terms as could not be assented to by the Company. After it was evident that the strike was to be prolonged, the mills resorted to the expedient of of negro labor. The lives of the Messrs. Watson have been repeatedly and openly threatened, and for the past ten days they have been subject to insult and abuse upon the streets. All who chose to differ in sentiment or remain silent were "spotted," as they termed it, and the merchants of the place were forced to take one side or the other. Butchers and bakers, and others furnishing supplies, were called upon for their opinion on the merits of the case on pain of discontinuance of patronage, and many were threatened with the torch of the incendiary unless they gave their adherence to the cause of the strike. While all the miners sympathized with the strike, yet some of them are law-abiding, and have professed all along that no violence would be resorted to, and many utterly disapprove and took no part in the riot. The same may be said for a few of the puddlers.

If the negroes had been permitted to have their own way, there would have been no necessity of bringing troops or an extra police force on their account. They were ready to defend themselves, and would have been the aggressors after the attack upon the boarding-house, if it had not been for the restraint of Mr. Watson, who kept them within doors as long as it was safe to do so.

There are thousands of stories afloat this morning of incidents connected with the night and afternoon's work, some of which prove to be true and others false. Mr. Matthews was not shot by the negroes as reported, but was struck by a stone or heavy cinder on the back of the head, as he was walking away from the crowd of rioters. He appeared upon the streets this morning.

Mr. Derby was beaten very badly. His face and head were mashed almost into a jelly. Mr. Barriden was injured internally, but not seriously. Mr. Morborger was beaten, and went home to find his only child just dying. The body of his dead child and family were taken away from home for safety.

As soon as the riot occurred, information was sent to the negro miners coming to the village from their work. Two of the Messrs. Watson, who with the foreman were at the bank, were also informed of the danger of coming to the village. The negroes, instead of coming around the town, and entering from the east side as advised, came up directly through the crowd waiting for them, and the lively skirmish that followed was not inferior to the old riots of "Know-Nothing" times. Many shots were fired and blows given and received by each party before the negroes were safe in the guarded premises. This riot is another evidence of the sad effects of whisky. The miners in one of the coal-banks near Knightsville were off duty yesterday, and enjoyed, as reported on the streets, free beer, and they imbibed freely, and the puddlers, having received a remittance from the East, had also been indulging. The proprietor of that bank indulges himself, and, in view of the probable termination of the miners' strike, had turned the day into a drinking holiday, and, but for the impetus thus given by beer and bad whiskey, it is believed that the riot would not have taken place. As the saloon-keepers reap the richest harvest during the strikes, they are the aiders and abettors of the difficulty between the laborers and the proprietors, and like to see the strike continue. But for these dens of vice the community would doubtless be moral and respectable.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 16.—The following account is from the *Clay County Enterprise*, published at Knightsville:

Yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon a difficulty occurred between a negro and one of the white puddlers near the Company boarding-house, which brought on a bloody row. Several women engaged in the affair. The boarding-house where the negroes are quartered was soon bombarded by a shower of cinders, nearly every light in the front part of the house being knocked out. The blacks rushed for their arms and seemed eager to fire on the assailants, but were held back and kept in the rear of the house by William Watson. George Murbarger, Leonard Randan, John Durbin, guards, and the Rev. Matthews were each caught in the street and severely beaten. As soon as the excitement began to die down in that quarter, the crowd began to collect near Daniel Davis' store, by which the negro miners would pass on their return from the mines, which they did about 6 o'clock. As the rear man passed the crowd, one of the negroes drew a revolver, when he was taken in custody by the Marshal. An interchange of rocks soon began between the two parties. 'Squire Hollingsworth succeeded in starting the negroes toward the mill on a double-quick, several shots being fired after them, which were returned. A good part of the crowd followed up to the bridge. In a few moments the negroes were marched back to the bridge, armed with rifles and fixed bayonets, which had a tendency to cause the crowd to fall back of the commons.

Thus the affair ended for the day. It was generally feared that an attack would be made on the mill in the night. Mastens & Morrison's negroes, all armed, were brought upon the ground about 10 o'clock p. m. Troops were telegraphed for from Indianapolis. Gov. Hendricks responded by saying the Emmet Guards and a detachment of police would be sent on the 5 o'clock train. Shooting was kept up all night by both sides—a desultory, harmless fire.

Pat Smith's saloon is pretty well riddled by shots from the mills. The reason for this is assigned that several shots were fired from the windows at the negroes at the mill. Several shots went through the windows, one of which lodged in the pillow upon which Smith was lying.

At this time it is said that two men were shot on the corner a little after dark by the guards on the bridge. All seemed quiet through the night, with the exception of the random firing from the mill. The troops, about fifty in number, with a detachment of police, arrived on Wednesday morning at 5 o'clock.

Numerous arrests will undoubtedly be made to-day. At this time all is quiet, and reporters for city papers are unable to find any person who can tell them anything about the riot.

Several very narrow escapes were made. Con Collins, a puddler received a ball through his coat-sleeve, and one through the body of his coat, while in front of the boarding-house, from a negro. William Watson had a little hair-cutting done just over the ear, while near the bridge, from a ball fired from some one on the common. Daniel Davis, while standing on a store box in front of his store, witnessing the affray on the common, was forcibly reminded of the danger of too much prominence by a ball in unpleasant proximity to his auricular protuberances, fired from the direction of the mill.

The majority of the miners refused to take any part in the riotous proceedings, and condemn them in strong terms. It is to be lamented that such a terrible affair should have occurred in our midst.

William Watson was quite badly hurt by a cinder thrown by some one during the melee at the boarding house. Shots were fired at intervals through the night from persons in the patch, which were promptly returned by the besieged.

[To the Associated Press.]

KNIGHTSVILLE, Ind., April 16—3 p. m.—Eight arrests have been made and the prisoners sent away in safety. All is apparently quiet now. The police and Emmet Guards will return to Indianapolis to-night. The trouble is liable to break out at any time again. An amount of ammunition will be left with the furnace authorities who are determined to prevent interference. There is a very bitter feeling on the part of the strikers, and only great caution can prevent a serious riot while the negroes are here.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., April 16.—The Conference Committee on adjournment reported a concurrent resolution for adjourning at noon on May 1, and for closing all business except signing bills by 10 a. m. on April 25. The House immediately adopted the resolution, 83 to 2. Among the bills finally passed is that authorizing a pisciculturist establishment and the appointment of a Commissioner of Fisheries, and appropriating $15,000 for this year and next. The Senate Committees reported approving the taxation of railroad bonds and the reduction of the tax on foreign insurance companies. The bill passed establishing uniform school text books in Berrien County and amending the charter of Niles, relating to boundaries. The House defeated the bill appropriating $2,000 annually for 1873 and 1874, aid for the State Pomological Society, but will probably reconsider. It also passed bills raising the wages of the four Upper Peninsular members to $5 per diem, the regular rate being $3; also a bill establishing a Board of Public Works for Detroit unanimously. The bill passed requiring the publication in one or more newspapers in the county of the official proceedings of Supervisors and of County and District Canvassers.

LANSING, April 16.—The House, almost unanimously, passed the House bill to compel the railroads of Michigan to use the air brake on passenger trains.

The Special House Committee appointed to investigate the charges preferred against the Grand Trunk Railroad by the Detroit Board of Trade, in not furnishing proper facilities for the transportation of freight, will report to-morrow that they cannot publicly brand the officers of said road, either as neglectful or incompetent, without more convincing proof than has been furnished them.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, April 16.—In the House, this afternoon, the Senate bill passed, so amending the Cincinnati Southern Railroad act that the trustees of said road may have power to award the contract for building and leasing the road.

A substitute was reportes for the House Jury bill and passed. It codified the jury laws.

The vote by which the General Appropriation bill was lost on yesterday for a third time, was reconsidered, and the bill was passed—yeas, 55; nays, 34.

In the Senate, the House bill to amend the act of 1872 to prevent railroad accidents, by leaving out of the original act the requirement as to the ringing of locomotive bells at crossings, and to provide only for the blowing of steam whistles, failed to pass.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, April 16.—The Senate to-day passed the House memorial to Congress reciting that the disturbances in Arkansas during 1868, which caused Gov. Clayton to declare martial law in certain counties and call out the militia, were the result of the reconstruction measures of Congress, and that the General Government should refund to the State the amount expended by her—$500,000—in quelling the disturbances.

The House passed the Senate memorial to Congress asking the General Government to make settlement with the Southern Methodist Publishing House at Nashville, used by the army during the war.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 16.—A petition was presented in the Senate to-day, signed by nearly 30,000 residents of New York, asking for an appropriation of $2,500,000 for the Vienna Exposition.

The Assembly Committee on Canals reported in favor of proposing an amendment to the Constitution making navigation on the canals free.

The Senate amendments to the New York charter were concurred by the House, yeas, 109; nays, 11.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Mass., April 16.—The State Senate to-day passed bills to enlarge Boston by annexing Brookline and Charlestown.

Scandal in High Life.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Brooklyn is excited over a choice bit of scandal, involving the reputation of Mr. Thomas Kinsella, ex-member of Congress, member of the Board of Education, and editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and Mrs. Thomas Fields, wife of the Superintendent of Public Schools of that city. The story goes that yesterday afternoon Mr. Kinsella drove out with Mrs. Fields on Coney Island road, and stopped for luncheon at Capt. Olmstead's public house. Soon after Mrs. Kinsella, who had followed them, drew up, and, springing from the wagon, furiously assaulted Mrs. Fields with her fists, stigmatizing her as a strumpet, and calling upon the astonished spectators to witness that her husband had deserted her and their ten children for Mrs. Fields' company. The latter fled in confusion, and, entering her carriage, was rapidly driven off. Mr. Kinsella endeavored to calm his irate spouse, and finally succeeded in inducing her to go home with him. The high standing of all parties gives to the affair the greatest local importance, and it is the chief topic of conversation on all sides to-night.

Accidentally Poisoned.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 16.—Last night, Dr. J. W. Craig and Judge Thomas Pullum, members of the firm of Heard, Craig & Co., took a drink in their store, and, by mistake, aconite was put in for flavor instead of "Elixir of Orange." Craig died in four hours, in terrible agony. Pullum recovered. Mr. Jones, an employe of the firm, prepared the drink.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

The Order of Patrons of Husbandry in Iowa.

Twelve Hundred Granges, with Nearly 100,000 Members.

The Alleged Meeting at Waterloo, at Which D. W. Adams Was Recommended for Governor.

A Bombshell in the Republican Ranks—Interview with Jerry Bradley, "Secretary."

Intention of the Farmers to Gain the Control of the Next Legislature.

Farmers' Meeting at Geneseo, Ill.

A Defense of Middlemen.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WATERLOO, Blackhawk Co., Ia., April 13, 1873.

The feeling among the farmers of Iowa in regard to monopolies is not less deep and intense that it appears less upon the surface. The clubs of Illinois have no restraint upon their utterances. They meet in open day, say what they have to say with perfect freedom, and resolve and remonstrate, bound only by a slight thread of parliamentary law. There are few, if any, Farmers' Clubs here. The secret feeling of antagonism to oppression in every form is nursed in the granges of the

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY,

and finds limited vent at their meetings. The order is a secret one, whose aims are veiled, and whose action can be but partially known through leaky members. Blackhawk County, of which Waterloo is the county-seat, is one of the strongest grange counties. It has more than twenty of the subordinate lodges, and its combined action commands respect everywhere. Hardin, Grundy, Franklin, Butler, and Bremer,—all prosperous neighboring counties,—lend their moral aid, and co-operate in the general movement. The whole region is aglow beneath the surface; it is

THE VERY HOT-BED

of the great agitation now stirring the entire agricultural population of the Northwest.

It is five years since the first grange was organized, in Jasper County. The order has since grown to gigantic proportions. There are said to be no less than

TWELVE HUNDRED GRANGES

in the State, with an aggregate adult membership of nearly 100,000. The number of minor organizations is fast increasing, and those in existence are growing rapidly. There is scarcely a township in the State without its subordinate grange. In six months, there will be scarcely 10,000 farmers in Iowa who do not belong to the Patrons of Husbandry. The spread of the sentiment upon which the order is predicated has been gradual, but steady and irresistible. The aggregate vote of Iowa at the last general election was something over 200,000. The Grangers can already poll nearly half that number of votes, and, before many months, they will be able to poll

THREE-FOURTHS OF THE ENTIRE VOTE

of the Commonwealth. The power to be hereafter exerted by the order will depend on its joint and harmonious action. But will this vast multitude act together? Will they keep themselves out of the toils of the politicians? Will they not be torn by internal divisions and dissensions? Will not their leaders soon begin to seek for the spoils, and use their personal influence to rend the great body to fragments? These are questions which the politicians are beginning to ask as they see the storm looming on the horizon. The leaders of the order themselves are putting similar interrogations. They cannot but be occasionally seized with ominous fear that the vast machinery which they now control with so much ease, may ere long become unwieldy,—that the huge craft may soon

TRANSCEND THEIR SKILL IN PILOTING.

A clause in the Constitution of the Patrons of Husbandry excludes politics from their deliberations and from their action. Yet all acknowledge that they must, sooner or later, use political machinery to accomplish their ends. The following proceedings of a meeting, said to have been held at Waterloo some weeks ago, suggest the

CASUALTIES TO WHICH THE MOVEMENT IS LIABLE:

At a meeting of Patrons of Husbandry, representing twenty counties, held in this city on the 21st ult., the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The interests of the farmers have been betrayed and sold out by all parties, we now deem it expedient to look after our own interests; therefore,

Resolved, That we will support D. W. Adams, of Allamakee County, for Governor, and James Wilkinson, of Tama County, for Lieutenant-Governor, at the next State election.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the *Iowa Homestead, Iowa State Reporter*, and Cedar Falls *Recorder*, with a request that they publish the same.

A. BROWNELL, President.

JEREMY BRADLEY, Secretary.

These resolutions first met the eye of the public in the Waterloo *Reporter*. They created considerable surprise in this quiet community. Upon extended inquiry, it could not be learned that any meeting of granges had been held here on the day named, certainly not one at which twenty counties were represented by delegates. The editor of the *Reporter*, on being asked for an explanation, could only answer that the resolutions had been brought him for publication by Jerry Bradley, the ostensible Secretary, and he published them, supposing them to be the bona fide expression of the sentiment of a large constituency. They were copied everywhere throughout the State, and even in distant cities, exciting in many cases editorial comment. They

FELL LIKE A BOMB-SHELL

into the close Republican ranks of Iowa, where loyalty to Gov. Carpenter, the present incumbent, is the true shibboleth. The Republican press of the State raised a unanimous cry of horror and dissent. The resolutions were important so far as they represented the real feeling of the granges, and no further. The sensation that they have caused must surely tickle the vanity of their authors.

THE FOLLOWING LETTER,

said to have been written by one of the most prominent Grangers in this part of the State, appeared in the Waterloo *Courier* of April 10:

To the Editors of the Waterloo Courier:

GENTLEMEN: In your issue of the 3d inst., I observe a preamble and resolutions purporting to have been come by and with the authority of some twenty Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry in this section of the State, which formally place the names of D. W. Adams and James Wilkinson before the people of Iowa as candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, respectively.

Permit me to say that I am in a position to know as much of the purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry in this portion of Iowa, as either of the gentlemen whose names are appended to the resolutions published,—A. Brownell, President, and Jeremy Bradley, Secretary, and I here assert that the resolutions are unauthorized by the Order of Patrons, and are calculated to do great injustice to it, and to compromise its interests and influence. I here denounce it as in no sense reflecting the opinions or judgment of the great majority of Patrons in this part of Iowa, and assert the belief that this expression will meet with the approbation of the order throughout the State and the West. Indignantly,

A PATRON.

April 5, 1873.

Your correspondent, desiring to probe the matter to the bottom, resolved to go to Mr. Jeremy Bradley as the fountain-head of information. Mr. Bradley lives at Cedar Falls, in this county.

CEDAR FALLS

is a village not destitute of rural attractions, situated at the rapids of the Cedar River, 7 miles above Waterloo. It was the acrimonious rival of the latter, until a great disparity of population rendered rivalry impossible. Arriving at Cedar Falls, the writer entered a beer-saloon, for purely interrogatory purposes, and asked the stout Teuton behind the counter where he could find

JERRY BRADLEY.

After a few preliminary and ominous sniffs, with head thrown back as far as a neck exceedingly short and stiff would permit of such an operation, the man replied, "Ah, yeas? Jerry Bradley (sniff)! I knows Jerry. What pizness you makes mit him (two sniffs)? I have some notes of his, vot I will sell you sheap."

"But I don't want to buy the man's notes. I want to find him."

"Ah, yeas, yeas! I shall see what you will want. You shall find Jerry Bratley mit one corner oaf the street. If you don't find him mit one corner oaf the street, you shall find him mit the odder corner of the street; and, if you don't find him auf the street, may be he goes to the country to make some granges."

It appears, upon further inquiry, that Mr. Bradley had been

ORGANIZING GRANGES

both in Iowa and Wisconsin, under authority from the National Grange; that the power to organize a subordinate grange can now only be derived from the State Grange; that his power to organize is gone in Iowa, although still recognized in Wisconsin; and that the Cedar Falls Grange—the eighth organized in the State—is not recognized by the county grange, because it contains members who are not farmers. This, in brief, seems to be Mr. Bradley's status as regards the granges. One of the prominent members of the lodge at Cedar Falls is

PETER MELINDY,

United States Marshal for Iowa, whose home is in that village. He is a politician of a school now becoming venerable. He has held his present position for many years, having been but once relegated to private life since he first tasted the sweets of office. His reappointment by Grant was because of apocryphal loyalty to the Republican party during the time of Andy Johnson. It may also be mentioned, in this connection, that another politician actively engaged in organizing granges is

MR. SHANKLAND,

Assistant United States Marshal, at Dubuque. Mr. Shankland does not hesitate to say that he is shaping the course of the Patrons of Husbandry, so far as he has influence, toward certain personal and political ends of his own.

A walk of a mile through the driving rain brought me

FACE TO FACE WITH JERRY BRADLEY,

at his own residence. The greeting was sufficiently cordial. The interior of the house indicated spare means, but careful housewifery. Mr. Bradley is a plain, farmer-looking man, with the bald poll and average air of a negligent Benedictine monk. His dress was not Parisian in style, cut, or material. He seemed to combine the qualities of a shiftless Yankee and an indolent backwoodsman. He resembles Byron only in this: that he woke up one morning and found himself famous. Conversation at once adverted to the object of the visit. Mr. Bradly proudly displayed

THE FOLLOWING COMMISSION:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5, 1871.

Jeremy Bradley, Esq., City Falls, Iowa:

I have the honor to inform you of your appointment as a Special Deputy of the National Grange, for the purpose of organizing subordinate granges in Iowa and Wisconsin. You are also authorized to install officers in the same, and will at once enter upon your duties, and all Patrons are requested to respect your authority.

Witness my hand and seal, as affixed on the day above mentioned.

H. P. KELLY,
Secretary National Grange.

A colloquy ensued upon matters relating to the Patrons of Husbandry, which will be more fully detailed in a future letter. Mr. Bradley acknowledged that his authority to form granges is no longer valid in this State. In respect to

THE WATERLOO MEETING,

whose proceedings are given above, he said: "That meeting was not called for political purposes altogether. I don't know how many persons were present. A great many were out and in. The meeting was called to transact business relating to the Waterloo Agricultural Works. There were twenty counties represented, but twenty delegates were not present. Still, they knew the sentiment of the counties, and represented it correctly. We met in a hall or office on the east side of the river; I don't know who owned it. This little political matter coming up, we thought it best to throw that (the resolutions) out, and see how they felt about it. There was not a single dissenting voice. Mr. Brownell was present. Mr. Jennison, (a prominent Free-Trade Granger), was not present. I was there. I cannot give names of the others. Those present wished that the proceedings, all but the resolutions, and the names, all but those of the President and Secretary, should be kept secret. There are some little county arrangements which will come in and boost a certain set of fellows by-and-by. The parties of the meeting don't want it known: so you can see it was a secret meeting for purposes of their own. You may be sure that they didn't have any one in who was hostile to their action. Woodruff (editor of the Waterloo *Courier*), wrote that letter signed 'Patron' himself, or got somebody, some old 'sardine' to write it at his inditing. I shall name the man some day."

"Who is Mr. Brownell?"

"He is a farmer living up somewhere in the northern part of this State; I don't know where."

"Were there ten persons present at the meeting?"

"I say that twenty counties were represented by men who knew their business. This political question has been thoroughly talked over among the granges. They understand pretty thoroughly what they are going to do. If Gov. Carpenter makes sufficient pledges to the granges, he may possibly be their candidate. If he dont, he can't. The farmers don't care about a separate candidate if they can have their interests looked after."

"WHAT WAS THE REAL OBJECT

of this Adams movement?"

"The object was to show Mr. Carpenter that, if he don't accede to the wishes of the farmers, they can easily find another man to fill his place. We had rather have Adams than Carpenter, and we only hope that Carpenter will be so sure in his place that he will reject all overtures made to him by the farmers."

Further investigations at Waterloo failed to throw any additional light on the matter. It is not probable that

THAT MORE THAN TWO OTHERS

assisted at the meeting, besides Brownell and Bradley. These are supposed to have been the owner of a savings bank at Waterloo, and an old county office-seeker. But, notwithstanding this frail foundation for the movement, the granges are

ALL FRIENDLY TO ADAMS,

and would be glad to see him Governor. He is a wealthy nurseryman, about 50 years of age, living at Waukon, in Alamakee, the extreme northwestern county of the State. He is said to be a man of culture, education, and executive ability. Wilkinson, who is mentioned in connection with the Lieutenant-Governorship, is a well-to-do farmer, residing at Tama, in Tama County. He is called a "sardine" by some of the country papers; but, the animus being apparent, the fishy appellation does not amount to much. The granges will not seek the Governorship unless they are sure of success, but they are pretty sure that they are going to

CONTROL THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

The railroads, however, will be up and doing. The convention for the nomination of State officers will probably be held late in June. The granges will be indirectly, but strongly represented in it. If its action does not suit them they will hold a convention afterwards and put their own ticket in the field.

As already remarked, the feeling among the farmers

IS INTENSE.

In some localities it would not be extreme language to call it fanaticism. The magnitude of the farmers' movement cannot easily be over-estimated. Whether the Patrons of Husbandry work together or separately, the influence of the order will be far-reaching, and felt many years hence.

The following quotation from an "open" letter of a young farmer to one of the agricultural papers of the State indicates the untutored feeling of

A LARGE CLASS OF THE RURAL POPULATION.

The author of the epistle is not responsible for the italics:

God speed the day when the farmer shall be acknowledged by all to be "*the chief of the nation*;" when the race of middlemen shall have taken to some honorable calling, instead of the ill-favored occupation which they now pursue. The *middlemen, rings, and monopolies of our "land of the free" stand in the same relation to us that the master does to the slave.* They say to us, if we offer any suggestions on the things that vex us, the cry is, "Lie still and keep quiet, for you haven't brains enough to carry you through." Why, sir, I heard a prominent citizen of our town (a merchant, by the way,) saying, not long since, that, if any farmer of our county should be given capital and a business situation offered to him, in five years' time he would be a bankrupt. This is but the opinion of many, with the difference that it is unexpressed. *Is it possible that the farming class has become so degraded that they cannot compete with a one-horse shop-keeper?* I boldly answer, and without one thought of contradiction, No, never! I am a farmer's son, and expect to become a farmer myself, and I will not submit to such an insult, and call upon the farmer-boys of Iowa to give such sayings the lie in the most emphatic manner. To be sure, we have not the educational advantages the aristocrat's son has, for we do not have so good a chance to *sponge the necessary funds out of some farmer* that they have; and this is evident, for while the wives, sisters, and daughters of the *railroad kings, middlemen and political mountebanks* are dressed in their silks and satins, our mothers and sisters are compelled to be dressed in calico,—and glad to get a new dress of that. While they recline on their luxurious sofas and arm-chairs, our mothers and sisters stand over the washtub and cooking-stove. While they ride out in *carriages resplendent with the farmer's earnings*, their helpmeets can (if they "can spare time") go jogging along in the old farm-wagon, drawn by sorry old Dick and Roan,—because those fine young horses had to be *sold to pay taxes to support the usurpers*.

Young men, shall these things be? To us is confided the future weal or woe of the farmer. Rise, then, fellow-patrons,—rise, and come to the rescue!

Has not this

A LITTLE FLAVOR OF COMMUNISM,

or a slight earth-taint of agrarianism, or the faintest possible odor of petroleum? But we all know that no great reform was ever accomplished without excesses in action and language. Radical diseases require violent remedies.

Geneseo and the Farmers.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The question has been often asked, during the past few weeks, Why it is that the most important town in Henry County—one of the oldest, the largest in population, doing the greatest amount of business, and paying the largest tax—has been so seemingly reluctant to take a decided stand with neighboring towns in the great national reform movement now pervading every rural district in the State and nation?

The Town of Geneseo enjoys peculiar advantages over most Western towns. Perhaps no town situated upon any railroad running out of Chicago has a more exclusive and entirely monopolizing power over trade and produce-buying as a market and shipping-point than Geneseo has enjoyed for the past twenty years.

Her merchants have become rich and independent; her grain-buyers have, with very small beginnings, become wealthy owners of bank and other monopolizing stock, and it may be said without exaggeration that they control the money-market and nearly every business interest in the northern part of Henry County.

This fact the working-classes and farmers have very well understood for a long time. The mutual advantages by which Geneseo is surrounded will hardly find an equal. The soil, rich and productive, was early taken and occupied by Eastern men, and well-cultivated, productive farms were soon found taking the place of wild, open prairies, and the country around Geneseo has become quite densely populated; so that Geneseo controls an immense mercantile and produce trade for many miles around, without a single competitor, and has done so for nearly twenty years. Twenty-five miles from any large trading centre, she has the exclusive control of this immense trade in all kinds of merchandise, so necessary for such a population. Her trade in farming implements is almost without limit. This trade has come exclusively from the producing classes. The farmer and the avails of his labor have formed the basis upon which all this trade has been entirely dependent, and in no town in the northern part of the county has there been better progress, better improvements, or more thrift. And it is justly due to the farmers to say that they have fought manfully, all through these past twenty years, against fearful odds, until at last, not quite discouraged, a crisis has come, and they feel they can no longer stand the unfair and unjust discrimination imposed upon them by the combined influence of the common carrier—the railroad corporations—and its ally and associate, the Protective Tariff, which have enjoyed the exclusive privilege of charging just what they please for carrying our produce to market, and bringing to us the merchandise, and other freight we require,—thus fixing the price for our produce, as well as everything we must buy, to suit themselves, and to-day should you ask how is it that this thrifty, flourishing town has sprung into existence, as if by magic power almost, you would hear the answer from every intelligent, honest man: It is the avails of the hard toil of the *farmer*, his wife, his sons, and his daughters.

Yet, in almost every instance, during this long period of monopolizing power these special privileged men have exercised over us, when we have made an effort to counteract and get rid of this crushing monopoly, we have been met with cold indifference, or combined, determined opposition, by the very men who have been made rich by our labor, and we have been sometimes seriously told we were doing well enough, and to let well enough alone, they saying, at the same time, "We do not wish to move our warehouses and elevators, as we most likely should be obliged to in case of an increase of railroads, or competing lines of transportation facilities." This sentiment has prevailed and controlled the masses.

Some months since, when the present reform movement was commenced by the farmers of Illinois, several leading, well-to-do farmers, who reside in the corporation of Geneseo, were called upon by men engaged in the enterprise, and interviewed for the purpose of organizing a farmers' association in town. They did not meet with that cordial reception sufficient to induce them to make the attempt. The corporation was not aware, with the exception of those few who always intend to keep well read and posted up, of the effort being made in their behalf, until quite a large number went out into the adjoining towns, become members of associations, caught the enthusiasm and spirit of their brethren in other towns, come home, and went to work with their neighbors, and the result has been that a large, enthusiastic meeting was held at a school-house in the eastern part of the town, at which nearly all the leading farmers were present, and unitedly resolved to take immediate measures to organize the Patrons of Husbandry in that part of the town.

The meeting, after attending to preliminary business, listened to an able address by W. Sanford, Esq., a prominent and successful farmer and able legal adviser,—the author, also, of the elaborate resolutions recently passed at Cambridge by the Farmers' Club of Henry County demanding the repeal of the recent Congressional act known as the Butler salary robbery, in which nearly all our men in Congress took a part by pocketing their share of the money.

The meeting was addressed by several farmers, and a very general interest was manifested in favor of the united efforts of farmers for redress of grievances.

There having been no time for embodying the sentiments considered and discussed into the form of resolutions, I append some of the more important points discussed, as follows:

First—We stand upon the reserved rights handed down to us by the patriotism and blood of our fathers.

Second—That railroads must be made to subserve the purposes for which they were created, viz.: to promote the mutual benefits and general interest of all the American people, the vast majority of whose business is the tilling of the soil.

Third—Ours is most emphatically an agricultural nation, and will remain such for generations to come.

Fourth—That the honor and dignity of labor—the only true basis upon which a nation can prosper—demands the united and determined support of every American citizen.

Fifth—That combinations of men created by legislation for the special purpose of securing for capital special advantages and privilege over the masses and the avails of their labor are contrary to the express sentiments and purposes of our national compact.

Sixth—That all corporations, whether for railroading, banking, manufacturing, or for whatever purpose created, which have secured to themselves a special privilege, are a direct violation of the spirit and intent of the American Constitution, and are anti-American in all their consequences.

Seventh—That our National Government has within the past few months developed the most alarming symptoms of decay and degeneracy.

The meeting adjourned at a late hour, to meet at the call of the Secretary for permanent organization.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Middlemen and Their Function in the World—The Middleman a Worker and a Producer—The Middleman and the Producer Each a Necessity in His Place—Terminalogy and Its Tendency to Deceive.

GRAND PRAIRIE, Ill., April 12, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In a former communication, I stated that, "In modern times, the producers and the consumers of the productions of the world are, to a large extent, unknown to and distant from each other. From the very necessities of the case, they cannot, excepting to a very limited extent, deal directly with each other." I then proceeded to illustrate the truth of this position in the case of the manufacturer. The position is equally true and equally applicable in the case of the farmer. Farmer A knows not one in a thousand of the ultimate consumers of the productions of his farm. He cannot go to them; they cannot deal directly with him. Producer A, and the multitude of consumers of his products, dwell in widely-separated States and countries. Differences in language and customs obstruct their intercourse. Hence, the work of the middlemen, who gather up the productions of the farmer, and transport them to distant parts of the world, and there distribute them among those who are to become their ultimate consumers, is quite as indispensable, is everyway as absolutely necessary to the well-being of mankind, as the labor of the original producers themselves. Indeed, I hold that, in an important sense of the term, the middleman is himself a producer. It is his labor that gives value to that of the original producer of the product in which he deals. It is his labor that places the production of the farmer within the reach of a consumer, and thus makes it available for the uses of man, and gives it pecuniary value. He is a commercial producer, and it is right and fitting that he should be recognized as such. The agricultural producer plants, and cultivates, and harvests, and threshes, and winnows, and stores, and handles, and transports; and each act of labor bestowed gives a certain increased value to the production.

But, at this stage of the process termed, in popular language, production, our agricultural producer A finds it desirable to convert his product into the necessaries and comforts of life, and into other products, the results of other men's labors. He looks around for a fair chance. He must have his locked-up capital and labor in a shape that will enable him to make them available. The ultimate consumer of his product is thousands of miles away, and he cannot get access to him. Now, what shall be done in the premises? Just at this stage of the business, it is very convenient to have a good, cash-paying middleman, or commercial-producer, as I shall insist on calling him, at hand. This middleman B steps in and takes the production at a price agreed upon. If the times are what are termed good, A gets a fair equivalent for the labor and capital that he has put into the article. If the times are what are termed bad, he will be only partially compensated for his capital and labor invested. But, be this as it may, our commercial middleman B puts his capital into it. He bestows upon the product other acts of labor. He gathers small parcels into large bulks; he assorts, as per qualities and kinds, and transports to distant points. But this product has not yet reached a consumer, and our middleman and commercial producer B wants the original capital that he put into it, and pay for the use of his capital, and for all accrued expenses, all shrinkages, all risks, all vigilance and labor bestowed, and all increased value produced. B cannot hold longer; he, too, like the original producer, is not in a situation to reach the final consumer of the product. Another kind of work is now required to be done. This product must be distributed among its final consumers. Neither A, the agricultural producer, nor B, the commercial purchaser and producer, is in a situation to do this kind of work. It requires a kind of labor for which neither of them is prepared. Middleman B consequently sells the product to Middleman C, at a price agreed upon. C is doing this other kind of business. C is a middleman and commercial producer who is engaged in the work of buying agricultural products in the bulk and in large quantities, and in distributing them among actual and final consumers, in quantity and quality, and at times, and on terms, to suit the convenience of consumers. He puts capital into this business; he bestows labor; he, too, handles, and stores, and divides, and weighs, and measures, and distributes, and uses business talent, and skill, and vigilance, and thus adds to the value of the product,—for all of which accumulated values the consumer finally pays.

Now, in the light of the principles herein stated and illustrated, I make the following points, to-wit:

1. That A, B, and C have been joint workers in the production of the accumulated value of the product that was finally sold by C to the consumers. The work of neither of the three parties could have been dispensed with without embarrassment and ruin to the other two, nor without inflicting loss, and suffering, and starvation on the consumers.

2. That A, B, and C have, each in his own way and in his own sphere, done the work of a producer in giving the value to the product for which the consumer finally paid. They have all been legitimately engaged in the work of performing the necessary conditions of producing a necessary and perfected production at the door of the consumers. Now, in the common language of the day, we style A, one of these parties, a producer, and to the other two we attach the diminutive and odious Irish title of middlemen. By what right is this disparaging distinction made? There is a legitimate classification of the work of the world. Let that classification be made and insisted on, if you please; but let us not be deceived by any terminology. A superficial and deceptive terminology has led many a wise man astray. It may deceive us. Let us fortify ourselves against such a result.

I labor as hard, and as many hours per day, and as many days per year, as any farmer on Grand Prairie. My labor has added many thousands of dollars to the value of the products of Grand Prairie. Am I not a laborer? Am I not a producer? Am I not entitled to be regarded as one of the workers of the world? Granted, brother-farmer, that your glory, as one of the laborers and producers of the world, is as that of the sun, tell me, if you can, why mine should be as that of the moon? If you, brother-farmer, are to rank as one of the golden goblets, why should I be placed among the earthen pitchers?

There is no doubt but that the terms "middleman" and "producer," as popularly used and understood, are calculated to deceive, and do deceive, and that they, in fact, cause a popular lie in disguise. These terms, as used in the common language of the day, carry with them the idea, by implication at least, that the middleman bestows no labor on the articles in which he deals, and that he adds nothing to their value; that he is a useless element in society; and that he lives by the sufferance and at the expense of the toiling producer and the toiling consumer. This idea, if I mistake not, lies at the foundation of the discussion in regard to the middlemen that is now agitating the country. Numerous indignant resolutions and innumerable indignant speeches have had no better support, and have developed no profounder idea than this plausible delusion. The sooner the fact is recognized and acted upon, that the manufacturing producer, and the agricultural producer, and the middleman commercial producer, are all co-workers and co-laborers, and all indispensable elements in every well-constituted and civilized community, the better it will be for producer, middleman, and consumer.

MIDDLEMAN.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

The Board of Education, consisting of Messrs. Andrew Shuman, Isaac R. Hitt, George E. Purington, A. W. Wood, William Blanchard, and John E. Miller, met Tuesday night at the residence of Isaac R. Hitt. President Shuman called the meeting to order. The following committees were appointed by the Chair: On Grounds, Buildings, Furniture, and Supplies, Messrs. Blanchard and Shuman; on Finance and Salaries, Messrs. Hitt and Purington; on Examination and Appointment of Teachers, Text, Books, and Courses of Instruction, Messrs. Miller and Wood.

Prof. Charles Raymond, the Principal of the schools, read a report stating the present condition, attendance, and course of instruction pursued.

The Committee on Examination and Appointment of Teachers were instructed to find a teacher for an existing vacancy, after which the Board adjourned.

The Lakesides will meet this evening at the residence of Edwin Lee Brown, Esq., on the lake shore.

The last meeting of the old Board of Trustees for this village will be held to-night.

SOUTH EVANSTON

was torn with internal conflicts on Tuesday last. The amount of scratching done was something terrible to witness. The ticket elected was:

Trustees—Thomas H. Watson, Nicholas Harper, Sylvester Goodenow, John B. Adams, Albert R. Warren, Nicholas Didier.

Village Clerk—R. R. Hogle.

Police Magistrate—M. D. Knowlton.

HIGHLAND PARK.

The recent election for municipal officers resulted in the choice of the following citizens:

Mayor—W. A. James.

Aldermen—First Ward, Bodman Carter; Second Ward, Hiram Mosier; Third Ward, W. L. Burdick; Fourth Ward, Elisha Gray.

City Clerk—H. B. Rambo.

Marshal—J. J. Austin.

Police Magistrate—Samuel S. Streeter.

Treasurer—T. H. Spencer.

Assessor—Samuel S. Streeter.

City Surveyor—M. H. Baker.

The Highland Park Literary Society will hold a dramatic entertainment to-morrow evening, at the residence of T. H. Willard, Esq.

PARK RIDGE.

An election for Village Trustees and Clerk was had at the Town House on Tuesday, with the following result:

Trustees—Geo. B. Carpenter, A. Dickinson, Joseph T. James, L. D. Tenant, Chas. Kobow, Sanford Chittenden.

Clerk—Samuel E. Cummings.

The note of preparation is heard on all sides for building, and it is thought not less than fifty new dwellings will be erected this summer. Mrs. Penny, one of the oldest residents of the village, sails for Europe May 1, to remain abroad some years, to complete the education of her younger children. Mr. A. W. Penny, who has received an appointment from the Governor to the Vienna Exposition, will sail with them.

HINSDALE.

The election returns of the village of Hinsdale exhibit the following officers elected:

Trustees—Joel Tiffany, R. P. Hinds, W. W. Wood, W. Leland.

Clerk—W. Robbins.

Magistrates—N. H. Warren and J. L. Hinds.

THE LUCKY EIGHTEEN.

The Sifting Process Begun on the City Hall Plans.

The Number of Competitors Reduced to Eighteen.

In Another Week Nine of These Will Be Thrown Out.

A meeting of the joint committees of the Common Council and County Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, in the office of the Board of Public Works, Commissioner Singer in the chair. There were present Mayor Medill, Ald. McGennis, Bailey, Schmitz, and Ogden; Commissioners Galloway, Bogue, Lonergan, and Herting; and Board of Public Works Commissioners Carter, Prindeville, and Thompson. Ald. Heath was absent.

Ald. Bailey moved that the Committee proceed to ballot for the eighteen plans to be first selected, but the motion was temporarily tabled, as two or three of the Committee were absent.

Commissioner Galloway moved the following resolutions:

Resolved, That other things being equal, the centre dome or tower is to be preferred to one upon either front or angle of the building.

Resolved, That the entrances to the building from the four sides of the public square should be of equal importance, if not of uniform construction.

Resolved, That utility and symmetry of design, with simple massive dignity, is to be preferred to great variety of outline and elaborate ornamentation, not only for greater economy in the cost of construction, but being more in harmony with the purposes for which the structure is intended.

Resolved, That no plan shall be adopted in which abundance of light and pure air cannot be obtained.

Commissioner Carter had not examined all the plans, and desired to do so in order to learn if any were affected by the resolutions. He would rather the resolutions lie over until he had inspected all the plans.

Commissioner Galloway said the phrase "all things being equal" could not jeopardize the chances of any architect. The thoughts embodied in the resolutions were matured before the plans were submitted.

Ald. Bailey moved that the resolution be laid over temporarily.

Commissioner Ashton cleared his throat and arose preparatory to an oration.

The Chair declined to listen to him, as he was not a member of the Joint Committee.

Commissioner Ashton, tumid with dignity, said he was present by authority of the County Board.

The Chair mildly responded that the question of that authority had yet to be determined.

Commissioner Ashton did not wish to provoke controversy, but he had been authorized to attend the meeting, and was present in accordance with his directions.

Commissioner Galloway wished to explain the situation. The advertisement for the plans was signed by the Board of Public Works, a committee of the Common Council, and a committee of the County Board. At a meeting of the County Commissioners a resolution was passed authorizing that the Committee on City Relations be added to that on Public Buildings, which has the plans under consideration. The Board of Public Works were city officers, and the object of the Commissioners was to offset their influence with the Committee on City Relations. The question whether the Board had any right to change the organization of the Committee had been, and was still being, discussed, and, in the absence of a decision, Commissioners Ashton and Pahlman were present. The question could be decided by the Committee.

Ald. Ogden did not think the Board of County Commissioners had authority to add or take from the Committee, and that it would be unwise to make any change now, as the Committee had already been constituted.

Commissioner Ashton had come in pursuance of the direction of the Board. If he and his colleague, Commissioner Pahlman, were excluded they would report the fact to the Board for their action.

Ald. Ogden considered it improper for the two gentlemen to participate in the proceedings. If they were present as the other Commissioners he would have no objection.

Ald. Bailey moved that the County Committee on City Relations be excluded.

Commissioner Ashton regarded it as a question of privilege.

The Chairman had considered it his duty to have the question disposed of.

Ald. Bailey insisted on his motion.

Commissioner Prindiville thought this unnecessary, as the gentlemen did not insist on remaining.

Commissioner Ashton, still tumid and rubescent, did insist on remaining.

Commissioner Prindiville submitted the following as a substitute for the motion:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Committee that in justice to the architects who have furnished plans, no one but the Committee designated in the printed instructions shall be permitted to participate in the selection of the plans.

The substitute was accepted and adopted—yeas, 10; nays, 2—Lonergan and Herting.

The two Commissioners rose to go, the former threatening the Committee with the displeasure of his board.

The motion to defer action on the resolution until the next meeting was agreed to, when Ald. Bailey renewed his motion to ballot for eighteen plans, which was adopted.

A ballot was had, resulting as follows:

Plan.	Votes.	Plan.	Votes.	Plan.	Votes.
1	12	18	11	35	4
2	11	19	1	36	..
3	7	20	..	37	..
4	9	21	..	38	2
5	11	22	..	39	12
6	5	23	..	40	11
7	8	24	4	41	..
8	3	25	..	42	..
9	11	26	3	43	..
10	10	27	..	44	..
11	5	28	..	45	11
12	3	29	5	45	12
13	6	30	1	46	6
14	11	31	2	47	6
15	..	32	8	48	1
16	1	33	1	49	1
17	..	34	..		

Plans Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 14, 17, 18, 32, 39, 40, 45, were selected as fifteen of the eighteen. After several more ballots, Nos. 6, 46, and 47 were selected to complete the number. Following are the successful architects so far:

No. 1.—Rankin & Garnsey.
No. 2.—Cochrane & Miller.
No. 3.—
No. 4.—Murdock.
No. 6.—
No. 5.—Tilley.
No. 7.—Walsh.
No. 9.—Matz.
No. 10.—York.
No. 11.—Willett.
No. 14.—Armstrong & Egan.
No. 17.—Gay.
No. 18.—Burling & Adler.
No. 32.—Edbrooke.
No. 39.—Karls.
No. 40.—Wheelock & Thomas.
No. 45.—Randall.
No. 46.—Bengley & Roy.
No. 47.—Dixon & Hamilton.

A communication was received from the janitor and assistant janitor of Kentucky Block, where the designs are on exhibition, claiming that their pay is too small, and demanding an increase.

Ald. Bailey moved that the day watchman be paid $3.50 a day, and the night watchman $2.50, which was agreed to.

After some discussion, it was determined to permit the Board of Public Works to issue tickets to such persons as they thought qualified to view the plans.

Ald. McGennis moved that the Committee adjourn for one week, and then select nine of the eighteen plans.

The motion prevailed, and the Committee adjourned.

DIVORCE-ADVERTISING.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As comment is invited on the proposed law, presented in your issue of the 14th inst., to prohibit "divorce-advertising," allow me to suggest that the preamble be dropped entirely; that the words "engage in the *practice* of advertising" are rather vague and indefinite; and that, if the *newspapers* are prohibited by like penalty, it will more effectually stop the *practice* than to prosecute a lawyer whom it will be difficult to identify.

Suppose the law read thus:

Be it enacted, etc., That, if any person shall knowingly insert, or cause to be inserted, in any newspaper, or periodical of any kind, published in this State, intended for general circulation, anywhere therein, any advertisement, notice, or proposal for obtaining divorces of married persons, either for or without a fee or reward for services in so doing, or for a fee or reward conditional or depending upon the result of any suit to be instituted for such purpose, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $100. And the production of any newspaper or other periodical containing any such advertisement, notice, or proposal, shall be prima facie evidence of guilty knowledge in prosecutions against the editor, proprietor, or publisher of such newspaper or periodical. And, if any such newspaper or periodical shall be published or owned by a corporation, its production shall be such evidence against the officers of such corporation.

B.

THE MODOC CAMPAIGN.

A Story of Official Inefficiency—How the Trouble Began—The First Fight—The Indians Intrenched—Fruitless Negotiations—Admirable Views of Gen. Canby—The Two Peace Commissions.

The following brief history of the Modoc Indians was sent to the Senate by the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Jan. 16, 1873:

The tribe has been known to this office since 1853 as generally unfriendly to the whites. It first entered into formal relations with the Government by a treaty to which the Klamaths and Yahooskin band of Snakes were also parties (16 Statutes at Large, p. 707), made on the 14th day of October, 1864, ratified by the Senate with certain verbal amendments, July 2, 1866, and, after the Indians had consented to these amendments in December, 1869, proclaimed by the President Feb. 18, 1870. Under the provisions of Article I of this treaty, and of the Executive order of March 14, 1871, issued thereunder, a tract of land, estimated to contain 768,000 acres, was set apart for the Indians, parties to the treaty, in the southern part of Oregon. In September, 1865, while this treaty was pending before the Senate, Mr. Lindsley Applegate, Sub-Agent in charge of the Klamaths and Snakes, commenced operations for their benefit. The Modocs, presumedly acting under advice of certain interested whites, had previously withdrawn from the country to their former home near Clear Lake, 60 miles southeast of Klamath. They, however, informed Mr. Applegate, by messenger, that they would conform to his wishes, and, in the event of the ratification of their treaty, would come on the reservation. During the ensuing year a part of this tribe, under their head Chief, "Scon-chin" or "Skin-tian," were induced to settle at the agency, Capt. Jack's band, however, preferring to stay at their old homes, where, without serious outbreak, they remained until 1869. In the latter part of that year the amendments of the Senate to said treaty were presented for their acceptance, when Capt. Jack made strenuous objections to the whole affair. He was, however, finally induced by the other Chiefs to withdraw his opposition to the treaty, and in December of that year settled with his immediate followers upon the reservation. Within three months troubles arose between the Modocs and the Klamaths, due, in great measure, to the unfriendly disposition and conduct of the latter. The Modocs, under orders from Capt. O. C. Knapp, United States Army, who, in October, 1869, had relieved Mr. Applegate as Sub-Agent, removed to another part of the reservation. Here disturbances were soon renewed, which resulted in the departure of the Modocs, who refused, as they said, to go into any traps for the benefit of their enemies the Klamaths. Mr. A. B. Meacham, the then Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon, attempted to settle the difficulty by establishing at Camp Yamax, in a distant part of the reservation, a sub-agency for the Snakes and others, leaving the Klamaths alone at the regular agency. But this measure, so far as it concerned the seceding and more turbulent portion of the tribe under Capt. Jack's leadership, failed of its object. In his annual report for 1871, Superintendent Meacham recommended the establishment of the band on a reservation to be set apart for them near their old home, where they could be subjected to Government control, and receive their share of the benefits of the treaty. The tract indicated by him was six miles square, lying partially in Oregon and partially in California. No action on this recommendation was ever taken by this Department.

In the summer of 1871, the Superintendent held consultations with the Modocs, and promised that they should not be disturbed until definite action was taken by the Indian Office, provided they refrained from theft and disturbance. In the spring of 1872, Mr. T. B. Odeneal, who had succeeded Superintendent Meacham, concluded that Capt. Jack's band had, by its marauding, forfeited all claim to consideration under the agreement referred to. April 12, 1872, Commissioner Walker wrote to the Superintendent as follows:

You are instructed to have the Modoc Indians removed, if practicable, to the reservation set apart for them under the treaty, etc., * * * and if removed, to see that they are properly protected from the Klamath Indians:

June 17, 1872, Superintendent Odeneal replied:

I do not believe it practicable to remove them to the Klamath reservation at this season of the year without using the military for that purpose; and then, if they should resist, I doubt whether there is sufficient force in that vicinity to compel them to go. Maj. Otis stated in the conversation I had with him that the peremptory order for them to go upon the reservation should not be made before the last of September, for the reason that it would be difficult to enforce such order before the commencement of winter.

July 6, Commissioner Walker wrote as follows:

Your recommendations, so far as the Modoc Indians are concerned, are approved, and you are directed to remove them to the Klamath reservation peaceably, if you possibly can, but forcibly if you must, at the time suggested in your report, in September next. You will exercise your discretion about making arrests of the leaders, avoiding any unnecessary violence or resort to extreme measures.

On the 20th of November, Mr. Odeneal arrived at the Klamath reservation and appointed an interview with Capt. Jack, at Sink River, on the 27th. The Indians defiantly refused to go to Sink River, and Mr. Odeneal immediately transferred the whole matter to Col. Wheaton, with a request that he execute the order of the Indian Commissioner. Citizens in the vicinity having been warned of the approach of the troops, Capt. Jackson, with 30 men, under instructions not to fight except in self-defense, arrived at the camp of the Modocs on the morning of Nov. 29. Mr. Odeneal, in reporting what took place, says:

Capt. Jackson has since informed me that he repeated to them all I requested him to say, and used every argument he could to induce them to go. All proving ineffectual, he demanded of them to lay down their arms, when one of the leaders, "Scar-faced" Charley, raised his gun, and, with an oath, said he would kill one officer to begin with, fired at Lieut. Boutelle, who was in front of his men, shooting four bullet-holes through his coat-sleeve. The Indians all had their guns in their hands, and a general firing commenced at once on both sides. The battle lasted two hours, when the Indians escaped, but returned again in the afternoon and attacked the troops.

During the day eleven citizens were murdered by the Indians.

A company of Oregon volunteers immediately invested Capt. Jack's camp in "Ben Wright's Cave." On the 17th January a severe battle was fought by the troops under Gen. Wheaton, consisting of 250 regulars, two companies of Oregon volunteers, 25 riflemen of California, under Capt. Fairchild, and a few Klamath Indians, making altogether about 400 men. The result was a victory for the Indians, Gen. Wheaton being forced to retreat with a loss of 40 killed and wounded.

On the 6th February a Peace Commission was appointed to settle the difficulties with the Modocs, all attempts to dislodge them from their fastnesses proving unavailing. The Hon. A. B. Meacham, dangerously wounded since, and formerly Indian Superintendent for Oregon, was Chairman, and the Hon. Jesse Applegate and Samuel Case, of Oregon, were his associates. Negotiations were opened Feb. 20, and on the 2d March the following dispatch was sent by the Peace Commissioners:

To C. Delano, Washington:

We have sent a messenger with these terms to the Modocs: To surrender themselves prisoners of war, to be removed to a southern and warmer climate, and provided for. They accept the terms, and have sent a delegation of eight to talk over the details, but not to conclude them. Capt. Jack is sick. Everything looks favorable for peace. They ask for small homes, and to be located collectively. We think well of their request for amnesty to all. Capt. Jack desires to visit Washington with one or two of his young men.

Signed by the Commissioners.

The proffered conditions were rejected by the Modocs, and on the 4th of March the following dispatch was sent to Secretary Delano:

HEADQUARTERS PEACE COMMISSION,
FAIRCHILD'S CAMP, March 4.

To Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

The Modocs emphatically reject all offers and propositions. They propose to meet in full force Meacham and Applegate, with six unarmed men, in the lava beds. This undoubtedly means treachery. We are still willing to meet them in conference, but not upon their terms. They have an accession of twenty-four warriors, not Modocs. We will send a message of protection to all who come out. The Commission is a failure. Instructions coming. Time of vital importance. Couriers await.

A. B. MEACHAM.

After much fruitless talk, a new Peace Commission was formed, March 16, composed of Gen. Canby, the Rev. Dr. E. Thomas, who was a Methodist divine of California (since killed by the Modocs), Mr. A. B. Meacham, Judge Rosborough, of Yreka, Cal., and Mr. Dyar, of Oregon. On the 22d of March Gen. Canby telegraphed to Gen. Sherman as follows:

I think that a system of gradual compulsion, with an exhibition of the force that can be used against them, if the Commission should again fail, will satisfy them of the hopelessness of any further resistance, and give the peace party sufficient strength to control the whole band. Time is becoming of the greatest importance, as the melting of the snow will soon enable them to live in the mountains. This will greatly increase the difficulty we have to contend with, as they will then break up into small parties, and can more readily make their escape from their present location.

Several parleys had, meantime, been held, the Indians appearing insolent and aggressive. At one of the interviews Capt. Jack and his comrades appeared with the scalps of some of their late white victims hanging at their belts. According to Mr. Jesse Applegate, there were, on the 1st of April, just forty-three Indians in the band. They were well armed with breech-loaders and had plenty of ammunition. Their fortress was an irregular rocky and cavernous formation, known to surveyors as a pedregal, erroneously called a lava-bed. It was a series of bewildering paths among vast masses of rock, partly above and partly under ground.

Modoc Depredations and Massacres in the Past.

From the New York Herald.

The depredations of the Modocs on immigrants and settlers commenced as far back as 1851, when an expedition was got up against them by Ben Wright, an old mountaineer and trapper. It was intended to chastise them for a raid which they had made on the cattle ranches of the whites, but the results were insignificant. Few, if any, of the Indians were killed. During the following year a large number of Western men sought Northern California and Southern Oregon by the trail through the Modoc country. The Modocs attempted to stop this immigration by an indiscriminate massacre of men, women and children. Word reached Yreka of these slaughters. Ben Wright organized a second expedition against the savages. It was joined by two companies, one of which was organized in Oregon. Wright, with his company, was the first to reach the scene of the massacre, and to bring relief to the despairing emigrants. The scene of the slaughter extended from the natural bridge on Lost River to what has been known ever since as Bloody Point, on the eastern border of Tule Lake, a distance of fifteen miles. Over the entire of this distance were found the dead and mutilated bodies of men, women, and children. The greatest slaughters, however, had occurred at Bloody Point, a high bluff of rocks over which the trail passed from the elevated grounds beyond to the border of the lake. At its southern extremity this ledge rose out of the water; but, diverging in its course from the lake as it ascended northward, there was a narrow strip of land between it and the water. The Indians concealed themselves in the rocks, so as not to be seen by the immigrants. When a train of the latter had come over the bluff and reached the lake's edge, the Indians would rush with a war whoop from their concealment and drive the train on the narrow strip of land between the ledge and the lake. Having them thus corralled, the Modocs proceeded to massacre them at their leisure, as a butcher would slaughter a corral full of untamed cattle. In this way one whole train was murdered. Another train was corralled for massacre, but fortunately Wright's force arrived in time to save them from their fate. He heaped on the Indians a terrible retribution. In a hand-to-hand encounter with forty-seven savages, all but seven of the dusky warriors were cold and stark in death at the end of the fight. This experience seems to have taught the Modocs a lesson they did not soon forget. We hear of no further depredations committed by them until the summer of 1856, when they made a raid into Shasta Valley, and drove off a lot of stock. This was the occasion of the Modoc War of 1856.

In July of that year a force was organized in Yreka to chastise the Modocs for the theft they had committed in the earlier part of the season. The force consisted of three companies, all under the command of Gen. J. D. Cosby. There was not much fighting done, but Cosby claimed to have brought the enemy to terms, and made a treaty with them. What the terms of the treaty were never clearly appeared. Whatever was accomplished, however, a long period ensued, during which the Modocs did not harass the settlers in any shape, but the settlers were still at a long distance from the Modoc country.

Latest Mail News.

ANOTHER TALK WITH CAPT. JACK.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

YREKA, April 7.—Judge Rosborough arrived from the Tule Lake camp this morning, having left there yesterday. On Friday, the Judge, Meacham, Fairchild, Riddle, Bob Whitley, and Coquan met Capt. Jack, John Schonchin, the Curly-Headed Doctor, Shag-Nasty Jim, and others of the Chiefs, according to appointment. Rosborough opened the council by explaining to the Indians their present position. Jack and Schonchin then spoke, reiterating their determination to remain in the country. They first wanted their old home on Lost River. When Rosborough told them it was no use talking about Lost River, they had sold it, and could not have it, Jack said, "all right;" if they could not have it they would talk no more about it, but would be satisfied to remain on a small reservation within California, on Willow, Cottonwood, and Hot Creeks, including the lava-beds.

Meacham then made them a speech, which they listened to with indifference. The council was held in the open air, the wind blowing a gale, and it was intensely cold. The council lasted five hours, when the Indians started off, saying to Rosborough if they changed their minds they would let him know the next day. Yesterday, just as the Judge left, Boston Charley came in and the Judge asked what he wanted—if he was hungry. Charley said: "No; Jack want to talk some more." The Judge said: "You talk too much; we don't want any more talk till you settle what you want to do." Charley then said: "We go back to-night—maybe all boys come in to-morrow." The Judge says Jack is evidently alarmed, and thinks they will surrender unconditionally in a short time.

The movement of the troops closing in around them has had its effect. The Commissioners will telegraph to Washington for further instructions.

Old Schonchin, from Yanoix, was present at the council, but said very little except that he hoped the whites and Indians would make peace.

Yesterday morning Col. Mason's command moved up near Jack's cave from the east, and Col. Bernard, with cavalry, would make a reconnoiter from the west. They were both ordered to act on the defensive and not attack the Indians. McKay, with the Warm Spring Indians, was hourly expected.

Thomas McMillan, Assistant Surgeon of the army, and chief medical officer of the Modoc expedition, died yesterday morning of heart disease. He had been unwell for some days. Yesterday morning, while talking with some officers, he suddenly fell over in his chair and expired. His remains are being brought in, and will arrive here to-morrow and be immediately forwarded to San Francisco.

THE COMMISSIONERS MAKE ONE MORE EFFORT.

From the San Francisco Morning Call.

YREKA, April 8.—The following will appear in the Yreka *Journal* to-morrow:

HEADQUARTERS, LAVA-BED, April 6.—Boston came in to-day. His message is for the Commissioners and Gens. Canby and Gillem to meet Jack and seven others at the second cave; no others to go. This was refused, as treachery was evident. Then he said if they would meet there and have a talk, then Jack would come to neutral ground and talk again to-morrow. This tempting bait was refused. He then promised, on behalf of Jack, that if they would come and hold the talk, to-morrow all the tribe would come in and go with the Commissioners wherever they wanted them to. This bait also failed, and Boston returned. It was seen that twenty-five warriors were at the proposed place of meeting, where only eight were to be, and they returned to the cave seemingly disappointed. Boston and Bogus Charley came again, and were told to inform Jack that, if he wanted to talk at a suitable place and on equal terms, the Commissioners would meet him.

We are momentarily expecting trouble, as Col. Mason is to move his force, at 1 a. m. to-morrow, near Jack's cave. He was instructed, if the Modocs fired on him, to return the fire and hold the ground. Should guns be heard, the troops will attack at once from this side. It is 10 p. m., though we may be awakened by the rattle of musketry before daylight.

April 7.—All is quiet. Mason moved his troops yesterday with no opposition. Boston came in, and said that Jack would meet, at 10 to-morrow, five men on each side. The Commissioners will meet them in one more effort for peace. The Commission will give their final proposition, and a reasonable time for the Modocs to decide on accepting the terms. They are having a big council talk among themselves to-day, debating the propositions made. It will be insisted by the Commissioners that they surrender and leave the lava-bed, and no other terms will be accepted, for any other course would cause indefinite war. The state of the question was telegraphed to Washington to-day, which states the ultimatum offered and to be discussed to-morrow, and which does not vary from the first proposition made by Steele, though no place is designated for their removal, and no particular locality will be insisted upon.

Amnesty was first promised in case of surrender, and the Commission still strictly maintain their first promise. We hope the terms will be received and the question settled without delay. If they refuse these terms, Gen. Gillem will then do his duty.

McKay and his Indians are expected to-morrow, and then the farce will be complete. When a hostile Indian comes to the Peace Commissioners he is treated with the greatest consideration. His horse is fed and he loaded with provisions and presents, while the friendly Indians get nothing for self or horse, thus setting a premium for the friendly Indian, endeavoring to aid in making and preserving peace, to become disorderly and thieving, like the hostile Modocs. Probably Jack's men see that they will be treated like the friendly Indian when peace is made.

An effort was made on the part of outsiders to induce the recent Grand Jury, in session here, to bring bills of indictment against the Peace Commissioners as accessories to the Indians in stealing stock and killing citizens, as a fair offset to the Oregonians of Jackson County in their efforts to hang the Indians.

Gen. Meamber has a contract for delivering 60,000 pounds of oats at headquarters, at 10 cents per pound.

THE COURTS.

Petition to Enjoin the County Commissioners Receiving the $5 Per Diem.

Litigation Over the $80,000 Lot of the Commercial Insurance Company.

A Transaction in Billiards---Wanted, a Clear Title---Changing Securities.

The Courts in Brief---Bankruptcy Matters, and New Suits.

In the Superior Court, Elisha Bennett petitions for injunction to restrain the payment of the $5 allowance to the Board of Commissioners for Cook County. After reviewing the nature and functions of the Board, petitioner avers that in the General Assembly only was invested the power of fixing the pay of the Commissioners, which they did at the rate of $2.50 per diem for time expended in the discharge of their duties; that, notwithstanding this, the Board arrogated to themselves the right to regulate their own compensation, and, at a meeting held on the 22d February, 1873, fixed it at $5 per diem; that, subsequently, the claims of the various members were allowed by the proper committee upon the $5 basis, causing an increase of $4,000 in two months in the aggregate amount paid; that Joseph Pollak, Clerk of the Board of Commissioners, acting under their direction, has issued certificates upon the Cook County Treasury to some of the members of the Board at the increased illegal rate, and threatens to issue more thereof, and that Julian S. Rumsey, Treasurer of said county, will continue to pay such certificates at such illegal rate unless he be restrained by the Court; that, by reason of the issuing of such illegal warrants by Pollak, and their payment by Rumsey, the taxpayers of the county will be greatly damaged; that, in consideration of the premises, petitioner asks for a writ of injunction restraining Pollak from issuing and Rumsey from paying to any member of the Board of Commissioners, or any other person, any certificate based upon the illegal rate aforesaid, and that those already issued be deemed illegal.

A SCATTERED FAMILY OF HEIRS.

James Sheridan yesterday filed a bill against the various members of the branches of the Sheridan family that have their source in a former James Sheridan, and his brothers, Patrick and Martin Sheridan, or either of them, said heirs numbering some thirty known persons, to set to right various matters of doubt, legally speaking, as to the inheritance of the estate left by Patrick and Martin. It is related that the last two persons bought the undivided one-half of Lots 5 and 13, Block 28, in school section addition to Chicago, which, by some clerical mistake, was conveyed to their brother, the former James Sheridan. They went into possession, Patrick taking the half in Lot 5, and arranging with the owner of the other half that the latter should have the south half, and he, Patrick, the north half. Patrick died, and the complainant, James Sheridan, went into possession of the north half aforesaid. Meanwhile, the families of both Patrick and Martin began to separate, going to all parts of the States, and some to Ireland. From that time to the present James has paid the tax assessments, amounting to a total of $1,260, which he now wishes to be declared a lien on the north half of Lot 5, in his favor. He also prays the Court to have the mistake in the first conveyance corrected, so as to make a clear title to said Patrick and Martin Sheridan, and their heirs, and to partition the half lot among the heirs, or, if that be impracticable, to sell such half lot, subject to said lien, and to divide the proceeds among the heirs.

THE "COMMERCIAL" LOT.

A burnt records bill of considerable interest was yesterday filed in the Circuit Court, entitled Gallup v. Blodgett et al. It is, really, to determine the ownership of the $80,000 building erected by Goudy & Chandler, on the Commercial Fire Insurance Company's lot (the east half of Lot 3, Block 55, in the original Town of Chicago). The fee simple was, before the fire, in the Company, and R. E. Jenkins claims it as assignee of the Company. Benjamin J. Gallup, the complainant, affirms that the lot was sold by the Receiver to Sidney Myers, for $17,250; by Myers conveyed to Henry W. Blodgett, for $17,500, to secure the payment of certain bonds, after which the title passed to William C. Goudy and George Chandler. It is related that a number of judgments and proceedings are in existence against said land, some of which have been satisfied, and some of which are still unsettled, and this bill is to regulate the title, and afford just relief to all parties.

EXTRAORDINARY INCENDIARISM CASE.

The case of the People against James Wright and Mary Ann Wright, his wife, for assaulting their daughter, Kate, was up at the Criminal Court yesterday morning. One night last fall, the prisoners were detected by the neighbors beating their daughter. At the instigation of those who had witnessed the affair, the parents were arrested on a charge of cruelty, and their defense was that for some time past their premises had been from time to time scourged by fire, the cause of which they were never able to ascertain. On the night of the beating, the old man waited up, watching, and caught his daughter trying to fire the house. Awaking his wife, the old man treated the delinquent to a flagellation, the vocal accompaniment to which, supplied by the daughter, caused the attention of the neighbors. They then said that the girl confessed that she was hired by one Maurice Hearn, an enemy of the family, to commit the act for $10,000 reward. The story of the daughter, however, proved contradictory, and the Justice decided to have the case go before the Grand Jury. The counsel for the defense moved for a continuation of the trial, on the ground of absence of material witnesses.

INTERESTING RAILROAD CASE.

An interesting case occupied the whole day in Judge Rogers' Court, yesterday, in which Francis Donohue seeks $10,000 damages from the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company for the loss of an arm through the alleged carelessness of the Company's employes. The plaintiff, on the 15th of May last, was knocked down by an engine in the yard of the defendant, and run over, his arm being crushed at the elbow. The defense was based on the fact that the general rule is, that railroads are only liable for such accidents when they fail to use the greatest facilities and improvements for carrying on the work with a minimum of danger to employes, and the tacit understanding among railroad employes that they assume the risk of hurt arising from carelessness or lack of judgment of a co-employe. The latter point is the defendant's chief reliance, but it is met by the argument on the part of counsel for the plaintiff that plaintiff being a minor, is not liable to be held by the generally understood contract between the Company and its employes. The case went to the jury, and if they agree they will this morning render their verdict.

A TRANSACTION IN BILLIARDS.

In the Circuit Court, John Garrick and Solon L. Cather bring action against Emanuel Brunswick and Jacob Lindauer, asking for an injunction to restrain them from disposing of or beginning proceedings upon 9 promissory notes made by plaintiffs, and from interfering with a mortgage to secure the same. Complainants aver that about the 15th of November, 1872, they purchased from the defendants eight billiard tables for which they paid $2,800; of which amount $500 was paid in cash and the balance in promissory notes, secured by a mortgage on the tables; that complainants became greatly embarrassed and were unable to pay their indebtedness in full about the 1st of March, 1873; that at a meeting of their creditors, Brunswick was present and a discharge of complainants' debts were agreed upon, on condition of the creditors' realizing upon all their goods and property, which was agreed to, provided Brunswick would take back the mortgaged property in full payment of the mortgage debt. Brunswick agreed to do this, and got back his property, retaining, however, the notes and mortgage; and now defendants threaten to sue upon them. To this complainants object, and ask for the injunction to restrain their so doing.

WANTED, A CLEAR TITLE.

Caroline L. Bishop and James E. Bishop, her husband, bring action in the Superior Court against Mary, Charles, and Ann O'Connor to establish title to certain real estate, viz: Lot 2, and the west half of Lot 1, in Block 25, in Wolcott's Addition to the city of Chicago. About the 1st of March, the owner thereof, one Charles O'Connor, died intestate, leaving Mary and Charles O'Connor, children, and Ann O'Connor, his wife, to whom was born a posthumous child of Charles who was named Ann. The property was sold by Sheriff's sale to satisfy claims against the estate, and purchased by Gilbert L. Wilson, acting for petitioner, whose brother he is; that now the defendants set aside the sale and claim on the ground that between the issuing of the decree and before the sale, the posthumous child was born, and also that in the deed which Gilbert L. Wilson received of the property it was through a clerical error misdescribed. Petitioners claim a valid title to the property, and seek relief in a court of equity.

CHANGING SECURITIES.

In the Chicago Fire Insurance Company, in bankruptcy, Cornelius R. Field and George S. King yesterday petitioned the Court to allow them to withdraw 100 shares of the capital stock of the Pittsburgh Insurance Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., of the par value of $50 each, the sale of which to other parties they have negotiated, deposited with the Company as security for an unpaid note held by the Company, and substitute for them a trust deed on the east half of the north twenty acres of the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 15, 39, 13, given as security for three notes of $15,000, from B. W. Phillips to William C. Goudy.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

The arguments in the case of the City v. the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company was resumed before Judge Williams yesterday. An unusual amount of legal research was developed, and the eloquence of the speakers was of course remarkable. The epithet which the counsel for the railroad used when he characterized Common Councils as "stinks of iniquity" was as inelegant as it was incorrect. "Sinks of iniquity" is the expression. The case went over till to-day.

In Judge Tree's Court, the case of John H. Race v. John B. Mayo, in which the plaintiff sought to recover $10,000 for false imprisonment, resulted in a verdict for plaintiff with $438.

The case of James J. Kendall v. Andrew and Peter Ragor resulted in a verdict for plaintiff, with $375 damages. The action is of trespass, the defendant, a "bus" driver, having upset plaintiff's buggy, and landed plaintiff in the middle of the street, which rendered plaintiff "greatly bruised and shaken, hurt, wounded, sick, sore, lame, and disordered." The jury made a judicious division of the damages, allotting $175 as injury to buggy, $100 to cover the horse's hurts, while the odd $100 satisfied the claim for consequential damages.

In Judge Porter's Court the case of Stephen Gaul et al. v. Mathew Marx, in assumpsit, in which plaintiff sought $1,000 damages for defendant failing to fulfill a contract to build a cottage according to specified agreement, resulted in favor of plaintiff, with $462 damages.

In Judge Booth's Court, the case of the First National Bank of Jackson, O., v. Albert Price, in assumpsit, for $15,000, was dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

In the case of James W. Collins v. Henry J. Rogers and Frederick Laycock, an appeal from a judgment in favor of plaintiff in a Wyoming Territory Court, in November, 1870, for $2,000 and costs, a verdict was returned, indorsing former judgment and giving plaintiff $2,750.09.

The case of the Chicago & St. Paul Railroad Company against Peterson and others, was begun yesterday. The Company sue for condemnation of the land of defendants, at the corner of Carroll and Desplaines streets, who object to their offer, which is some $5,000, much less than defendants anticipated; and the latter have had an injunction issued restraining further proceedings on the Company's part. The jury went en masse to view the premises, and form with their critical eyes and massive intellects some idea of the value of the land. Under the escort of the bailiff, they made the trip and got back safely to Court, where the case was resumed. It will be finished, in all probability, to-day.

COUNTY COURT ITEMS.

In the County Court, on the petition of Annie E. Cawthorne, it was ordered that a citation be issued to Andrew J. and Louisa T. Meserve, executors of the estate of Curtis C. Meserve, returnable 6th of May next, to show cause why judgment should not be rendered, and execution issued against them, for the installments due and unpaid, on bastardy bond, and for the cost of proceedings.

This morning the County Court will decide the question of the alleged insanity of Cornelius De Fries, May Hunter, Charles Secomb, Andrew Williams, Catherine Newman, George Seine, Mrs. John Martin, and Mrs. Anna S. Cahill. A number of bastardy cases will also come up for trial.

CRIMINAL COURT ITEMS.

John Baker pleaded guilty to committing an assault upon Lawyer O'Callaghan, with intent to do bodily injury. He went for that legal luminary with an ax, and removed the greater portion of his left ear. He was sent to the House of Correction for sixty days.

John C. Compton sues Parr Brownwell, in the Circuit Court, for $2,000, in assumpsit.

Anna E. Verstrick brings suit, in the Superior Court, for trespass, against W. F. Nichols, laying damages at $10,000.

In the Superior Court, C. B. Hosmer sues E. D. Terry, for covenant, $5,000.

Albert Sturges sues Henry T. Miller, J. W. C. and John L. Neff, in assumpsit, laying damages at $5,000.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

The order of dismissal, in the matter of John H. Brown et al., was yesterday made absolute, the time for objections having expired.

Leave to file proof of debt was yesterday given Rinehart & Stevens, of Pittsburgh, in the estate of W. Cuthbert. The debt consists of a note of $1,080.

In the matter of — Marshall, George W. Campbell was yesterday appointed Assignee.

R. E. Jenkins was yesterday appointed Assignee of the estate of H. Hubbard.

A dividend of 25 per cent was yesterday declared in the estate of Farnsworth et al.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Otis Chamberlain v. Jonas Eckert; assumpsit, $1,500.—John C. Compton v. Van and Charles Brownell; ejectment, $1,000, from the south 20 feet of Lot 5 in Block 2 of Linn & Swann's Subdivision of the east ½ of Sec. 29, 40, 14.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—6,603—Appeal. 6,604—Jordan Johnson v. Nancy Page; restored case. 6,605—Jane J. Owen v. W. J. Kenney; replevin, $600. 6,606—Appeal. 6,307—James Sheridan v. Mary Coulin et al.; bill. 6,608—John C. Compton v. Van Brownell; assumpsit, $2,000. 6,609—Appeal. 6,610—John K. Jenison v. Norman T. Gassette; assumpsit, $500. 6,611—John Garrick and Solon L. Cather v. Emanuel Brunswick and Jacob Lendauer; bill. 6,612—Appeal.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—43,023—Catherine Nevins v. Patrick Nevins; divorce on ground of cruelty. 43,024—Henry McHenry et al. v. Mary Rogers et al., representatives of Michael Rogers et al.; petition for mechanic's lien, $165. 43,025—Zacharias Goldschmidt v. Henry Dessler; assumpsit, $300. 43,026—E. Chamberlain v. E. W. Strongham and George Green; assumpsit, $500. 43,027—Elisha W. Bennett v. Joseph Pollak and Julian S. Rumsey; petition for injunction to restrain defendants from paying $5 a day to the Board of Commissioners. 43,028—Wm. Raleigh v. Wm. Goldie and Joshua H. Shaw; appeal. 43,029—Caroline L. Bishop et al. v. Anne O'Conner et al.; petition to confirm title. 43,030—Walter G. Davy v. Hart & Co.; assumpsit, $500. 43,031—Anna E. Verstrick v. W. F. Nichols; trespass, $10,000. 43,032—Knud K. Forest v. Morton Culver; action for replevin. 43,033—C. B. Hosmer v. E. D. Terry; covenant, $5,000. 43,034—Albert Sturges v. Henry T. Miller, J. W. C. Neff and John L. Neff; assumpsit, $5,000. 43,035—Sidney Prilister v. Lemuel C. Grosvenor; assumpsit, $1,000.

A DISREPUTABLE DEN.

There is a class of disreputable houses which have become especially obnoxious to society—a cigar store in front being a decoy agency to the brothel in the rear. A woman who keeps No. 410 State street, a house of this class, under the name of Bourdon, was arrested yesterday on the charge of reducing young girls to prostitution. It appears that it is the practice of this infamous harpy to fill the ranks of her seductive legions from the healthy villages of Lower Canada, as soon as disease and death shall have made a wholesale addition necessary. She has in her day ruined a number of girls by alluring them to this city under promise of light and lucrative employment. Among the last of her victims was one Josephine Sentimone, who was deceived in the way indicated, and who, like the other occupants of the house, soon found herself a prey to a terrible disorder. Under careful treatment at the County Hospital the poor creature recovered, and at once determined to live a decent life. She engaged herself as a servant-girl, and remained in a West Side house in that capacity for some time. Her determination to turn her back on her former life became known to the atrocious woman who brought about her ruin, and, with the aid of her principal paramour, this depraved creature attempted, by threats and the offer of large pecuniary inducements, to lure her back again to disease and a horrible death. So vindictively was she pursued, that the poor girl, whose misery was caused by her unusually good looks, made a bold statement of the fact to her employer, who placed the affair in the hands of the police authorities. The woman Bourdon was brought face to face with her victim, who identified her, but the authorities found they could not establish a case against her, and therefore let her go. The girl, at her earnest request, was returned to her parents at St. Jerome, Lower Canada. Lot No. 410 State street be raided frequently, and the heaviest fine be imposed upon the mistress.

Two Baptist meeting-houses are nearly completed in Northern Colorado, both of which were commenced last summer; one in Denver, costing $12,000, and the other in Central City.

THE KNICKERBOCKER.

The Proceedings Before the United States Supreme Court.

How the Company has Contrived By Legal Fictions to Delay Proceedings.

The Battle, Ten Months After Adjudication, Carried to the Last Tribunal.

The Defendant's Counsel Exposes the Tactics By Which the Ends of Justice Have Been Delayed.

The arguments on both sides, in the matter of the Knickerbocker Insurance Company, in bankruptcy, have now been submitted to the United States Supreme Court. The cause is entitled, the Knickerbocker Insurance Company, plaintiffs in error, v. Gardner P. Comstock et al., defendants in error. A. C. Story, for plaintiff in error, and E. Robey of counsel, and Thomas Dent of counsel, for the defendant.

The following is a statement of the case by the defendant. Three several petitions were, at different dates, after the great fire of Oct. 8 and 9, 1871, in Chicago, filed in the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, to obtain an adjudication of bankruptcy against the Knickerbocker Insurance Company of Chicago. One of these petitions was by Gardner P. Comstock, the second was by Brayley & Peterson, and the third was by Allen & Mackey, all of whom are made defendants in error. A denial of the defendants of bankruptcy was interposed on the filing of the several petitions, and on demand of the debtor a jury trial was ordered by the District Court, and was had under the first two petitions at the instance of said Allen & Mackey, and resulted in a verdict that the debtor was guilty of having given the unlawful preferences alleged; and at the July term, 1872, a motion made by the debtor for new trial being denied, the usual adjudication was ordered, and a writ of error to obtain a review of the proceedings by the Circuit Court was presented. The Circuit Court found no warrant in the statute for the prosecution of such a writ in the given case, and therefore dismissed the writ for want of jurisdiction, and, upon a like writ, the debtor then asked the United States Supreme Court to examine and revise the proceedings in the Circuit Court.

The records show that the first petition was filed on Jan. 5, 1872. The bankrupt filed denial of bankruptcy Jan. 16. The first supplemental petition was filed March 28, and denial April 3, when, on motion of debtor, a continuance was had. The second supplemental petition was filed June 18, and denial entered June 20. The jury trial took place the same day, and was continued until the following morning, when a verdict of guilty was rendered. The motion for new trial was entered June 28, and overruled on July 1, when adjudication was entered. On July 11 the Court gave ten days to file exceptions, and bill of exception was filed on the 21st July, after which no further entries appear on the records of the Court.

The defendant in error, in his submitted argument, moves to dismiss the writ of error for want of jurisdiction; and shows that the writ of error has been sued out by the defendant on the assumption that it is issuable in this case as a common law writ; that this is to be treated as a common law suit; that the adjudication of bankruptcy is a final judgment, subject to be reversed in the several appellate courts, and that the adjudication also directly involves an amount sufficient to justify the bringing of the case to this (Supreme) Court; and on these points he proceeds to argue at considerable length, in the course of which it is stated, in regard to the first point, that he plaintiff in error, after being found to have violated the express prohibitions of the statute, requiring the exercise of common honesty, did not seek a supervision of the case by the Circuit Court under the superintending power given by the act, but wrestled against the forms and settled practice pertaining to such cases (which is a legal way of saying that the plaintiff disregarded the ordinary rules and forms of law, in order to delay the action of the creditors at every step in the proceedings).

Plaintiff argues, supported by many authorities:

First—If the Bankrupt law does not expressly give a right to a writ of error in such a case as this, there is a want of jurisdiction to proceed.

Second—The Bankrupt law forms a complete system in itself; it created and regulated a special jurisdiction, in providing for voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy, and upon the making of an order of adjudication only such review as the statute indicates can be had; and ample provision for a general superintendence by the Circuit Courts in matters of this sort is made by Sec. 2 of this act (of which the two first clauses are given).

Third—It is not to be doubted that the second section of the Bankrupt act provides for the case sufficiently; not, of course, by allowing a writ of error, but by giving the Circuit Court a final superintendence, which has been exercised in this stage of the bankruptcy proceedings in almost numberless instances, and yet the plaintiff in error may claim a right to rely on the eighth section of the act, which provides that appeals may be taken to the Circuit Court in cases of equity, and writs of error in cases at law, and that creditors, in the cases of rejected appeals, and assignees, dissatisfied with claims allowed, may appeal from the District Court to the Circuit Court of the same district. Now this, the defendant says, does not help sustain the writ of error to the United States Supreme Court.

Fourth—Congress having given the Circuit Courts a general superintendency and jurisdiction of and over cases and questions arising under the Bankrupt act, and having made no special provision for an appeal or writ of error upon the passing of the order of adjudication, and that superintendence being indicated by Congress as sufficient, it follows that the writ of error is improper, and it is clear that it would be repugnant to the general policy of the law to defer action under the order of adjudication, and await the slow progress of a writ of error from one court to another before acting on the order of adjudication. Upon petition, bill or other proper process, the Circuit Court would have examined the proceedings touching the making of the order of adjudication, which examination might have been in a summary way, that is, in term-time or vacation, and this was the extreme extent of the remedy of the plaintiff in error. (See Sec. 2 of the Bankrupt act.)

Fifth—The fact that the trial was in the District Court, by a jury, cannot, of course, give the plaintiff in error any better right to writ of error than if the trial had been by the Court, without a jury. The right of process in reference to proceedings in this class of cases is dependent upon the statute. The question whether the writ lies in the Circuit Court first, and then to this (Supreme) Court, is a jurisdictional question, to be solved by reference to act of Congress. But then, when the plaintiff in error urges that this writ should be issued in this particular case, because another trial by jury is desired by the party, it is well to consider what would be the effect of carrying out the suggestion, and treating the case as actually removable to the Circuit Court by writ of error. The necessary consequence, under the laws of the United States, would be that, if the Court had sustained the writ of error and reversed the judgment of the District Court, it would not have stopped with such reversal, but would have proceeded to retry the case arising under the petition for involuntary bankruptcy, and thus a new trial would have been necessary to be had, and would have been had in the Circuit Court, according to the decision of this Court in Mayberry v. Thompson, 5th Howard, 121, and what would have been the case then? It would have been this: If on such new trial the verdict had been for the petitioning creditor, and no other trial had been ordered by the Circuit Court, a fresh order adjudicating the debtor to be bankrupt would have been made by the Circuit Court, and then, supposing no further writ of error to be asked for by the debtor, the judgment of the Circuit Court would be the basis for further proceedings in bankruptcy, and the Circuit Court, instead of the District Court, as contemplated by the Act of Congress, would be the Court of Bankruptcy; or, in other words, the Circuit Court, instead of exercising its superintending power over the District Court, would be the court by which the adjudication would be ordered, and if the case had been brought to this Court, and a trial de novo were directed by this Court, such third trial, it is to be supposed, would have been required to be in the Circuit Court. The granting by the Circuit Court of a new trial, to be had in the Circuit Court, and not upon venire facias de novo, would be in direct violation of common-law principles, under which the only modes in which to bring about a re-examination of facts tried by a jury are, so far as the Federal system is concerned, by the granting of a new trial by the Court where the case was tried, or on award of venire facias de novo by the Appellate Court, for some error of law in the proceedings.

The defendant's counsel closes with a partial review of the points here raised, in which he principally considers the question of a writ of error as a common law process in the Circuit Court, concluding thus:

As the debtor, ignoring the second section of the act, now seeks, while the proceedings in bankruptcy remain undisposed of by the District Court, to suspend the proceedings, and thus to defeat the design of the Bankrupt act, and to cause delays which it never contemplated, and also to avoid the sufficient, speedy, and effectual provision which was made for the superintendence by the Circuit Court over such proceedings; it would, if it were possible that a writ of error could be maintained in such a case, be an imperative duty to ask that the cause be advanced on the docket so as to be speedily heard, for this Court would be called upon to exercise the superintendence which the law gives to the Circuit Court. The purposes of justice in this case, as likewise, we presume, in all cases in which such superintendence may be demanded at this stage of the case, would require its speedy exercise for the protection of creditors; and it is not to be doubted that such should be the action of this Court if the proceedings in the District Court had to be suspended until a regular hearing of the whole case could be had in this Court.

But it is not in accordance with the language of the Bankrupt law, nor in consonance with the policy of the law, to allow so formidable an interruption as is here attempted of the proceedings in bankruptcy, and, as the interruption is without the shadow of a reason, and is opposed to various well-established doctrines, its condemnation must needs be not only sure, but swift. In every conceivable view of the case, the action of the Circuit Court should be held to be final, and the writ of error must be summarily dismissed.

The Court took the matter under advisement.

THE CHICAGO PRESBYTERY.

Concluding Session—Adoption of an Overture on "Demission" to the General Assembly—Work of the Year.

The concluding session of the Chicago Presbytery was held in the lecture-room of the Second Presbyterian Church, yesterday morning, Rev. C. L. Thompson, presiding. Half an hour was spent in devotional exercises.

An overture was unanimously adopted expressing the mind of the Presbytery on the subject of "demission," and will be forwarded to the General Assembly at Baltimore next May. It is as follows:

The Presbytery of Chicago, feeling deeply the importance of the objects contemplated by the General Assembly in submitting to the Presbytery the overture to demission of the ministry, and still being unable, on account of certain objections, to return an affirmative answer to said overture, beg leave to ask your honorable body to consider seriously the expediency of sending down to the Presbyteries the following, as a simple overture on the same subject, in case the overture already submitted, shall be censured in the negative. Shall the following section be added to Chapter XV. of the Form of Government?:

"The office of a minister of the Gospel should be assumed only with the purpose of a regular exercise of its functions during the continuance of life and strength, yet on grounds not calling for discipline and involving no physical disability.

First—A minister may, at his own request, and for reasons satisfactory to his Presbytery, be released from the duties of his office and be allowed to connect himself with a particular church in which he shall occupy the same position as other members; and in such case, he should no longer sit as a minister in any ecclesiastical body or perform any other ministerial function. In taking such action the Presbytery shall make the following record. [Here follows the formula of discharge].

Second—In case a minister shall cease to discharge, with regularity, the duties of his office (except on account of "age, sickness, or other accident") for a period of more than one year, he shall not be permitted to sit otherwise than a corresponding member in any judicatory of the church; but at the same time he shall be responsible to his Presbytery, unless he shall prefer to connect himself with a particular church, in which case he shall occupy the same position as other members of the church, and shall not perform any ministerial functions.

Third—It is provided, however, that any minister having ceased to perform his official duty, and being still amenable to his Presbytery, shall be restored to the full exercise of all ecclesiastical functions on affording satisfactory evidence to the Presbytery, that he has, in good faith, resumed the regular performance of his appropriate work."

A summary of the Presbyterial work for the year was tabulated as follows:

No. ministers in Presbytery	62
No. churches in Presbytery	38
No. ministers received	11
No. ministers dismissed	11
No. churches organized	5
No. candidates received	6
No. candidates licensed to preach	7
No. licentiates ordained	4
No. pastors installed	7
No. churches with pastors	25
No. churches with stated supplies	8
No. churches vacant	5
No. of deaths	1

The Presbytery adjourned to meet on the first Monday of July next, at 10 a. m., at a place to be designated by the Moderator.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

John Brendegan was fined $25 yesterday morning by Justice Scully, for beating his wife with a jack-towel roller.

Louis Jones was fined $100 by Banyon yesterday morning, for purloining the trunk of August Hellers, at No. 112 Sherman street, on Tuesday night.

A fire occurred at No. 308 North Paulina street at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. It had its origin in the overheating of a cooking stove. Loss, $300; no insurance.

The ladies of the First Free Baptist Church will give a literary entertainment and maple-sugar supper this evening at the church, corner of Loomis and Jackson streets. They will have a sweet time of it.

The officers of the Illinois Press Association will meet at the Matteson House this morning, to make arrangements for the annual convention and excursion. Members of the city press and visitors from abroad are invited to be present.

The sociable of the First Congregational Church, which was to have occurred this evening, has been postponed one week, the pastor having been called to Ohio by a sudden death.

The members of the old Chicago Amateur Dramatic Association have reorganized as the Home Philomathean Society, and are preparing "Caste" under the direction of Mr. Woodfield, of the original Wyndham Company. It will be produced in a few days for the benefit of the Woman's Home.

Returns from the various Episcopal churches come in slowly. The latest are from St. John's Church, where the following officers were elected: Senior Warden—Job Carpenter. Junior Warden—C. H. Jordan. Vestrymen—G. S. Hubbard, Jr., F. A. Bryan, Shepherd Johnston, John H. Williams, Joseph A. Sleeper, Calvin M. Fitch, Richard Potts, and Henry Curtis.

After the fire, pieces of the Court-House bell were in great demand among collectors of relics, and several boys made money by illegally taking pieces thereof, and selling them around the streets. At last the city authorities stepped in, and took what was left, and sold it to a person who went into the manufacture of charms, bells, etc. In the course of time the demand for his wares came to an end, and what bell metal he had left was secured by the Board of Trade, and was recast at the Troy foundry into a bell weighing 1,290 pounds, which reached here from the East some time ago, but has only recently been hung. It has now been placed in a bell tower on top of the building just across the alley from the Board of Trade Building, and will be used for calling the hours on change, especially 3 o'clock.

An amusing incident, which narrowly escaped being a serious affair, occurred last evening about 7 o'clock. As a Madison street stage was passing near Desplaines street, the driver, from some cause fell off his seat, landed in the gutter, and rolled over and over in the mud. The 'bus was empty, and the horses started off on a run, but the poor brutes were too much fagged for a runaway; otherwise, the consequences might have been serious. The driver, who somehow escaped a broken neck, picked himself out of the mud, and before the team had gone half a block he had run and overtaken them, climbed up the rear ladder, regained his seat, and once more grasped the reins. The team was easily checked, and the plucky driver coolly turned them around, drove back and recovered his hat, which had been left behind, and then came on over the bridge as if nothing had happened.

Another bold attempt at highway robbery, occurred on Tuesday afternoon, on Blue Island avenue. John Holtz, and a fellow-workman were walking home on the avenue, and, when near Eighteenth street, four roughs confronted them, and demanded their valuables. Of course they were refused; whereupon the rascals laid hands on the citizens, and endeavored to get possession of their watches by force. A fight ensued, during which the police arrived and succeeded in capturing two of the thieves, named William Brinkman and J. T. Farrell. Yesterday morning they were examined before Justice Scully, and Brinkman was held in bail of $500 and Farrell in $1,000, he having carried a hatchet and threatened to kill Holtz unless he gave up his property.

Last Tuesday, a man named John Miller sold $22 worth of lead and brass castings to a junk dealer named John Keele, at the corner of Clark and Jackson streets, for which he received a check. Soon after, a man entered the store and claimed the property, stating that it had been stolen from his premises the night before. Keele thereupon surrendered it, and hastened to the bank to stop the payment on the check. He did not get there until after it had been cashed. Yesterday forenoon the same thief was foolish enough to offer a coil of lead-pipe for sale at the same store. The proprietor consented to buy it, and, under the plea of going out to ascertain the time of day, went for a police officer. In his absence the thief cut the coil to pieces, so that the owner could not identify it. An officer returned with the junk-dealer and arrested Miller. He was examined before Justice Banyon yesterday afternoon, and the case continued to Friday morning. The lead is at the Armory awaiting an owner.

Opening This Day.

One hundred pieces of Lyons striped dress silks at $1, cost $1.60 to import. Also, a beautiful line of suits, talmas, sacques, etc., of our own manufacture, which are offered at a saving to buyers of at least one-third. Dresses made in all the latest styles—satisfaction guaranteed. We shall open in the next few days, in our retail department, over 500 cases of assorted spring dry goods. Buyers should give us a call and examine our stock before purchasing. C. W. & E. Pardridge & Co., Nos. 118, 120, 122 and 124 State street, near Madison.

The Briggs House.

The confusion arising in this city on account of the removal of hotels is apt to create confusion in the public mind. That there shall be none in the future, it may be well to remark that the old Briggs House, Wentworth & Woolworth proprietors, still remains on the corner of Canal and West Madison streets. It has just been refitted and refurnished, and is bright and cheerful, with reduced rates—$3 a day.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

White Star Line.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations [for all classes] unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, staterooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.
J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.
Or to the White Star Line Office, 52 South Market-st., Chicago. A. LARGREGEN, Agent.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Will sail from New York as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON...Thursday, April 17, 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP...........Saturday, April 19, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE......Thursday, April 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON..............Saturday, April 26, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

Cabin Passage, $85 and $100 Gold.
Steerage, to British Ports........................$30.00 Currency.
Steerage, to German Ports.........................35.00 Currency.
Steerage, to Bremen or Scandinavian Ports...38.00 Currency.
SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, General Western Agent,
86 South Market-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.
Just published, "The Trip to Europe," a Magazine of Information for Ocean Travellers. Can be had free of charge on application, or sent by mail on receipt of three cent stamp.

STATE LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

New York and Glasgow via Londonderry.
These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Martin's Stores, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons........Wednesday, May 7.
GEORGIA, 2,500 tons...................Wednesday, June 4.
VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons..................Wednesday, June 18.
Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.
Steerage office, 46 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.
Passengers carried during 1872 - - - - 72,363
From New York every Wednesday. From Boston every Saturday.
Cabin Passage, $80 and $100 Gold.
Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.
Spring sailings are now arranged, and intending passengers are recommended to make early application for berths.
Steerage Passengers booked to and from Europe at lowest rates. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Through Bills of Lading for Merchandise to and from Europe.
P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent.
N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-st., new Sherman House.

NATIONAL LINE.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.
Cabin Passage $80 and $90 Currency.
Excursion Tickets at favorable rates. Intending passengers should make early application for berths.
STEERAGE, $28.00 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, $31.00 currency.
Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.
The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade.
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First-class Steamships, Unsurpassed for Speed and Comfort, running on the Shortest Sea Routes between
EUROPE AND AMERICA
RATES OF PASSAGE:
CABIN as low as by any other FIRST-CLASS LINES. Return tickets at great reduction.
STEERAGE Tickets either to or from Europe, also at lowest rates, and through to points in the West lower than by other lines.
RATES OF FREIGHT:
Tariff arranged on all classes Merchandise from Liverpool or Glasgow THROUGH to Chicago.
For other information, or freight contracts, apply at the Company's Office, 72 and 74 LaSalle-st.
ALLAN & CO., Agents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that application has been made to the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company for the reissue of the following certificates of stock, the originals having been lost, mislaid, or destroyed:
Feb. 24, 1869, No. 799; 15 shares.
Feb. 24, 1869, No. 68; 25 shares.
JOHN CRERAR.

CAUTION! CAUTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Parties wishing to buy these celebrated Bitters, and desirous of obtaining the genuine article, are CAUTIONED against the imitations and counterfeits offered in the American markets by unscrupulous individuals, but easily recognized by the poor way in which they generally are put up, and principally by their vile taste, whilst the genuine article, though a Stomach Bitters, is very palatable and pleasant to every refined taste, and has nothing of the apothecary shop. Buy only of responsible house.
L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent,
P. O. Box No. 1029. No. 66 Liberty-st., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!
Production of the laughable burlesque, by Ed Marble, entitled ROMEO AND JULIET.
MACKIN & WILSON in an entirely new act.
Law in Chicago! The Three Graces! Vocal Quartette! The Coming Crisis!
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA!
MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1873.
During the week and at the matinees. First appearance of the charming artist, Miss ELIZA O'CONNER and the beautiful Miss JOSIE BATCHELDER, and initial production of the wonderful Parisian sensation,
ALIXE.
Having just completed a run of twelve weeks at Daly's Fifth-av. Theatre, New York. A beautiful pathetic picture of real life.
In rehearsal, an entirely new domestic drama by Bartley Campbell, entitled RISKS. Also THE GENTLE SAVAGE.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS of the Eminent English Artiste,
MISS NEILSON!
Who will appear on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Evenings, and Saturday Matinee, in her celebrated character of ROSALIND, in Shakespeare's Comedy of
AS YOU LIKE IT.
Next week—The popular actor, Mr. MARK SMITH, in ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

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FUN! FUN! FUN!
STUART ROBSON,
The Prince of Comedians, every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
LAW IN NEW YORK.
McKEE RANKIN, KITTY BLANCHARD,
FRANK LAWLOR, ADA GILMAN,
And a Strong Cast throughout.
In preparation, LITTLE EMILY.

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F. S. CHANFRAU IN HIS DRAMA OF
KIT! KIT!
KIT!
THE MOST WONDERFUL
KIT!
KIT! KIT!
Ever known in Chicago. Houses crowded to repletion. Seats secured 10 days in advance.

MARTINE'S WEST SIDE HALL.

GUSTAVUS GEARY'S CONCERT,
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
Mr. W. C. TAYLOR will read the Murder Scene from Macbeth, previous to the performance of the GRAND MUSIC incidental to the play.

OPERATIC CANTATA OF THE HAYMAKERS

Michigan-av. Baptist Church,
Thursday Evening, April 17.
Admission, 50 cents. To be secured at the door.

NIXON'S,

Clinton-st., between Randolph and Washington.
Positively last week of JAMES W. WILDER & CO.'S NATIONAL CIRCUS.
Monday, April 14th, and every night this week, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, Robinson, Katie Stokes, Foster, Pastor, Burk, Rogers, and all the old favorites.
Previous to the entree a Whole Herd of Wild Ponies will be let loose in the ring, and a wild CALF BUFFALO loose amongst them.

MR. THOMAS GOODWILLIE,

The Popular Basso, will sing the brilliant part of HECATE, to-night, at
GUSTAVUS GEARY'S CONCERT.
Also, a Descriptive Song, composed expressly for him by Prof. Gustavus Geary.

HURRAH FOR THE RACES.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, April 18,
A MATCHED RACE,
Between M. F. Tearney's b. g. Prairie Boy, and W. Oglesby's b. m. Prairie Queen, for $300 a side. Half mile heats, best two out of three.
To be run on the half-mile track on Archer-av., two miles west of Brighton, at the place known as Murphy's Tavern.

MARTINE'S WEST SIDE HALL.

GUSTAVUS GEARY'S CONCERT,
THIS (THURSDAY) NIGHT.
Mons. EMIL LEIBLING, the great Pianist, will perform.

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YOUNG MEN,

Bookkeepers, Clerks, any of you who are looking for the best place to invest a small sum with the certainty of a handsome profit, and those wishing to secure a choice lot for a home, come and see what I have gotten up expressly for you.
H. A. OSBORN,
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THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, or Self-Preservation. A Medical Treatise on the Causes and Cure of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline in Man, Nervous and Physical Debility, and Hypochondria. This is indeed a book for every man. Price only $1. 285 pages, bound in cloth.
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A BOOK FOR EVERYBODY.
The Institute has just published a new book, treating exclusively of NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASES. 150 pages, cloth. Price $1, or sent FREE on receipt of $3 for the other two books, postage paid.
The reception with which these books have met is entirely owing to their clear and forcible style, and the truths which they contain, there being nothing that the MARRIED or SINGLE of EITHER SEX can either require or wish to know but what is fully explained, and many matters of the most important and interesting character are introduced, to which no allusion even can be found in any other work in our language. All the NEW DISCOVERIES of the author, whose experience is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any man, are given in full. No person should be without these valuable books. It is presumed that few, if any, will withhold from themselves the pleasure and profit of thoroughly making themselves acquainted with these marvelous works, from the pen of so eminent a medical man.
Dr. G. W. WARREN, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, late Medical Inspector-General, U. S. A., Honorary Member of the American Medical Faculty, and Assistant Physician of the Institute, may also be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience, to whom all correspondence should be addressed, or to the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 167 South Clark-st., Chicago.

JUST PUBLISHED:
THE GREAT NOVEL OF THE SEASON!
"OUIDA'S" NEW WORK.
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12mo. Fine Cloth, $2.00.
"Ouida's" pen is a graphic one, and page after page of gorgeous word-painting flow from it in a smooth, melodious rhythm that often has the perfect measure of blank verse, and needs only to be broken into lines."—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.
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$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
FOR SALE AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:10 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 21 West Madison-st., and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 6:20 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:45 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:20 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:25 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:20 p. m.	* 7:25 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	†11:30 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:15 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 33 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*¶9:00 p. m.	*26:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.
Freight and Ticket office 155 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:20 a. m.
Fast Line	†¶9:00 p. m.	*¶8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:05 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:20 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†¶9:00 p. m.	*¶8:00 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Night Express	10:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	* 5:00 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Night Express	10:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

MEDICAL CARDS.

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CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 454 State-st., Chicago. It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.
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183 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,
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DR. STONE,

Confidential Physician, 112 W. Madison-st., Chicago, Ill. (A regular graduate in medicine) cures all chronic and "Special Diseases," of both sexes, at reasonable prices. Medicines furnished. No mercury used. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Cures guaranteed. All "female difficulties" treated with safety and success. Circulars free.

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Happy Relief for Young Men. Sent free in sealed letter envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Pa.—an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm formerly existing under the firm name of W. S. Bogle & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. S. Bogle will collect all assets and pay all liabilities of the late firm.
W. S. BOGLE,
S. F. WHITE.
S. F. WHITE will continue the Lime business at the same place, 76 South Market-st.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of THOS. A. & M. HILL is this day (April 15, 1873), dissolved by mutual consent.
THOS. A. HILL,
MATSON HILL.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Miss Neilso "As You Like It."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress. Engagement of Stuart Robson. "Law in New York."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle-st. "Alixe."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Mr. F. S. Chanfrau. "Kit, the Arkansas Traveler."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. "Romeo and Juliet."

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton, between Washington and Randolph streets. Wilder & Co.'s National Circus.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. THE EXTRAORDINARY drawing will take place on the 22d of April, 1873. The amount drawn is $1,200,000. There will be only 16,000 tickets and 2,607 prizes. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st.; Post-office Box 4,685, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hairdye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, April 17, 1873.

Funds for building the much-needed dam at Copperas Creek are at length assured, providing the Governor assents, by the action of the Senate in passing the House bill, which sets apart the revenues of the lock and dam at Henry for that purpose.

Five and a half millions of dollars have been appropriated by the Canadian House of Commons, sitting in Committee of Supply, for the survey of the Canada Pacific Railway. It is said that the cost of enlarging the Welland Canal will be $9,250,000.

Postal cards, which have been used with great favor in England and Canada for a long time, will be introduced in this country on the first of next month. The cards, with the postage stamp, cost one cent apiece, and will be sold in any quantity. Orders for 30,000,000 have already been received by the Post-Office, and it is believed that 130,000,000 will be called for in the first year.

The compromise Railroad bill was considered yesterday in the House, section by section, and was passed to a third reading with some amendments and without the emergency clause. An attempt, which may be renewed in the Senate, to throw the whole bill over and replace it by the Donahue bill, was lost by the significant vote of 93 to 24. Three persistent efforts were made to get special rates for manufacturers who make heavy shipments, but the House gave them no quarter. The chief amendments extend the penalties of the bill to discriminations in handling, receiving, and delivering freights; direct the advertisement of the rates fixed by the Railroad Commissioners to be published in a Chicago instead of a Springfield paper, as first proposed; and give cases arising under the bill priority in the courts over all others.

In their haste to develop their railroad communications, many of the towns and villages of this State have voted to issue their bonds on behalf of delusive railroad corporations whose growth has never gone beyond their prospectuses. The Senate has passed a bill allowing the authorities of such communities to transfer these bonds to other companies that will build in pursuance of agreement.

The Zion Church Farmers' Club, of Jackson County, Ill., have given us a gleam of light by memorializing Congress and the President to open negotiations with the Dominion of Canada for a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, and the enlargement of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals. This is a far cheaper, speedier, and more effective mode of relief than any scheme of American ditch-digging.

News from the lava-bed is interrupted by the fearful snow-storm in Nebraska, which has broken down the Western wires, and has buried the Union Pacific Railroad in drifts from ten to twenty-five feet deep. It is known that the day after their assassination of Gen. Canby the Modocs resumed the offensive and attacked the outposts of our forces. They were repulsed with the loss of one killed. The pedregal, as the position of the savages is called, is more impregnable than Gibraltar, and it is believed in Washington that the Indians can be subdued only by starvation.

Money in Wall street is still loaned at rates running from 200 to 300 per cent, notwithstanding the menaces of the Grand Jury. The stock market was thrown into a flurry yesterday by the failure of a firm composed of a nephew and grandson of Vanderbilt. It was supposed the Commodore might in some way be involved; but, as Mr. Greeley found to his cost in his advances to Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., the old gentleman is in the habit of leaving his relatives to take care of themselves. When the Commodore was found to be safe, the panic ended.

In place of Commissioners Medill and Curtis, President Grant has named Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, of New York, and the Hon. Samuel Shellabarger as members of the Civil-Service Advisory Board. Mr. Shellabarger is well known. Mr. Eaton is a member of the New York bar, and several years ago was prominent in the direction of legal and legislative measures against the Fisk management of the Erie Railroad. He disappeared from the public view one night about three years since, in consequence of a dastardly assault, believed to have been instigated by Fisk, which left him for dead at his own door. His system was so shattered by the blow that he was unable to resume the practice of his profession until last summer. At the invitation of the Committee of Seventy, last fall, he delivered an address upon the principles of municipal government.

The Chicago produce markets were generally quiet yesterday. Mess pork was active, and closed 10c per brl lower, at $16.35@16.40 cash, and $16.75@16.80 seller June. Lard was quiet and unchanged, at $8.40@8.45 per 100 lbs cash, and $8.50@8.55 seller May. Meats were active and steady, at 6¼@6⅜c for shoulders; 8⅛@8¼c for short ribs; 8⅜@8½c for short clear, and 10@12½c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were inactive and nominally firmer, at 86½@87c per gallon. Lake freights were dull and nominally easier, at 15c for corn to Buffalo. Wheat was dull and unchanged, closing at $1.19½@1.20 cash, and $1.21¼ seller May. Corn was active, and advanced ⅛c, closing at 34½@34¾c cash, and 35⅝@35¾c seller May. Oats were active, and advanced ¼c, closing at 27½c cash, and 28⅜c seller May. Rye was scarce and firmer at 65c. Barley was dull, but firmer, at 70¾@75c for No. 2, and 60@63c for No. 3. Heavy hogs were in demand at a shade better prices, while light grades were neglected and weak. Sales at $5.25@5.70. The cattle market was again lower, but was active at the decline. Sheep were unchanged.

Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co., in their published statement, succeed in throwing much obscurity over their importations of tin plates, which resulted in their tendering the Government $271,000 as a compromise for undervaluations; but they adduce nothing which tends to vindicate the honor of their house. They say:

> A charge of fraud having been preferred, the firm at once voluntarily surrendered their books and papers to the legal authorities, and offered without legal delay or exposure to pay the just claims and penalties that might be proved against them, and, as in earnest of good faith, and before any complete examination, deposited the value of the imported articles claimed to have been vitiated.

"A charge of *fraud* having been preferred," one would think that the first step to be taken by an honorable house would not be to tender the Government the full amount claimed, "without legal delay or exposure," but to demand a speedy and public trial of the charge of fraud before an impartial jury. Then, if the transaction were an innocent one, growing out of the technicalities of the law, that fact could be made to appear, and would be worth far more than $271,000 to the firm. To waive such trial, and offer to pay the money without legal delay or exposure, is equivalent, in public estimation, to a plea of guilty.

The advices from the camp of the insurgents in Cuba, which Mr. O'Kelly was able to send to the New York *Herald* before his arrest, indicate that the revolutionists are more determined and more hopeful than ever. It also appears that they have good ground for encouragement. They are richer in clothes, ammunition, and arms than they were a year ago, which shows that, in spite of the disparity of forces, they are making headway against the Spaniards. If they can gain not only in numbers, but in material of war under the most vigorous persecution and watchfulness, it is not likely that they will lose any of their ardor, pluck, or hopefulness. The headway which they are making in the interior is significant. It is scarcely to be doubted now that they are driving to the seaboard cities all the inhabitants of the back country who do not join their fortunes. They cannot but gather strength in resources and new volunteers as they acquire additional territory. The call of the Captain-General upon Spain for additional troops indicates that these reports are not exaggerated. Cespedes has taken a reasonable view of the change of government in Spain, when he thinks that the dissensions between the Republicans and Monarchists will seriously weaken the powers of the Spanish Government. The Carlist war has already accomplished more in this way than Cespedes could have expected for some time to come. It is evident, too, that the Cubans demand independence. It makes no difference to them whether Spain is a monarchy or a republic. O'Kelly reports Cespedes as saying that they were separated from Spain by an ocean of bloodshed and cruelty, and this expresses a sentiment that can only be crushed out, if at all, by overwhelming force,—such force as Spain is wholly unable to muster. From Cespedes' words, it does not appear that the Cubans are looking to America for interference, and it is extremely doubtful whether they would consider any proposition for American annexation. Their ruling idea is independence, and they are fighting for it after a fashion that is likely to succeed.

THE LOUISIANA SLAUGHTER.

The collision at Colfax, in Louisiana, between the blacks and the whites, has so far resulted in the killing of nearly a hundred of the former and a few of the latter. Though this may be the end of the open warfare, the murder thus begun will be carried on in guerrilla fashion, until, perhaps, as many more shall be killed. Grant Parish, or county, as it would be called anywhere outside of Louisiana, is upon the Red River, some distance above Alexandria. Alexandria is 350 miles by water from New Orleans. The country is remote, the news being carried by boat to New Orleans. The trouble seems to have been brewing ever since last November. On the day of election, Grant Parish, according to the returns made by the election officers, voted for Kellogg 404, McEnery 513; and, as declared by the Lynch-Durell Board, Kellogg 779, McEnery 165. The candidates for representatives in the Legislature were William Ward (Kellogg) and James Hadnot (McEnery). The Lynch Board, having no official returns before them, made up a canvass for every parish in the State, declaring the vote thereof for all officers from President down to Constable. With respect to Grant Parish, by some accident, they omitted to make any canvass for parish officers, and made no declaration showing who had been elected. That parish, therefore, had no local officers elected by the Kellogg side. To supply the deficiency, Kellogg appointed other officers, who failed to qualify. Then Kellogg appointed those who had been declared elected by the McEnery returns. In the meantime, Ward and Hadnot had each been declared elected to the Legislature, and were both serving in the rival Legislatures at New Orleans. Ward returned hastily to Colfax, took possession of the Court-House, and declared his purpose to exclude the newly-appointed officers. The negro population turned out *en masse* to sustain Ward. In the excitement, everybody, white and black, armed himself, violent speeches were made, and, finally, Ward garrisoned the Court-House. From that time out the county was in the hands of rival mobs, who very soon came into collision. A flag of truce sent to the Court-House was fired on and Mr. Hadnot shot through the body. This act of alleged treachery was then avenged by firing the building, and the killing or wounding of nearly one hundred of the inmates as they rushed out. Of course, the accounts received and to be received are more or less partisan, but the deplorable fact of an armed and bloody collision between the whites and the blacks of Louisiana is fully established.

There can be no question where the responsibility for this bloodshed falls. An election was held in Louisiana in November last, and the Judge of the United States Court, by his order, set aside the election and the canvass of the official vote; authorized a partisan committee, who never had a return from any precinct, to make out a list of persons and declare them elected. The same Judge ordered the Marshal to employ Federal troops to suppress any meeting of the legally-elected Legislature, to seize the State offices by force, and thus installed in office a Government not elected. The main difference between the two Governments was, that the one had been voted for by the white people of the State, and elected, and the other had been voted for by the colored people, and not elected. The President of the United States, at first through his subordinate, and afterwards in person, approved of all this action, and by his orders Judge Durell's injunctions and decrees are still enforced by the Federal troops in Louisiana. The Kellogg Government in Louisiana, whatever may be its moral character, has no other warrant of loyalty than the order of the President to the military to support it. This whole business has been fully and carefully examined by seven Senators of the United States,—O. P. Morton, M. H. Carpenter, John A. Logan, J. L. Alcorn, H. B. Anthony, Lyman Trumbull, and Joshua Hill. These several Senators unanimously condemn Judge Durell's orders as flagrant violations of the Constitution, disgraceful to the judiciary, fraudulent from beginning to end, and the Government which was erected upon these orders a monstrous and iniquitous usurpation. Messrs. Logan, Carpenter, Anthony, and Alcorn, whose devotion to party will not be questioned, thus speak:

> "Viewed in any light, the orders and injunctions made and granted by Judge Durell in this cause are most reprehensible, erroneous in point of law, and are wholly void for want of jurisdiction, and your Committee must express their sorrow and humiliation that a Judge of the United States should have proceeded in such flagrant disregard of his duty, and have so far overstepped the limits of Federal jurisdiction. There is nothing in all the comedy of blunders and frauds under consideration more indefensible than the pretended canvass of this (Kellogg) fraud."
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> "It was testified before your Committee, by Mr. Bovee himself, who participated in the canvass by the Lynch Board, that they were determined to have a Republican Legislature, and made their canvass to that end. The testimony abundantly establishes the fraudulent character of their canvass. In some cases they had what were supposed to be copies of the original returns, in other cases they had nothing but newspaper statements, and in other cases, where they had nothing whatever to act upon, they made an estimate, based upon their knowledge of the political complexion of the parish, of what the vote ought to have been. They also counted a large number of affidavits purporting to be sworn to by voters who had been wrongfully denied registration or the right to vote, many of which affidavits they must have known to be forgeries. It was testified by one witness that he forged 1,000 affidavits, and delivered them to the Lynch Board while it was in session. It is quite unnecessary to waste time in considering this part of the case; for no person can examine the testimony ever so cursorily without seeing that this pretended canvass had no semblance of integrity."
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> "It is the opinion of your Committee that but for the unjustifiable interference of Judge Durell, whose orders were executed by United States troops, the canvass made by the De Feriet Board, and promulgated by the Governor, declaring McEnery to have been elected Governor, etc., and also declaring who had been elected to the Legislature, would have been acquiesced in by the people, and that Government would have entered quietly upon the exercise of the sovereign power of the State. But the proceedings of Judge Durell, and the support given to him by United States troops, resulted in establishing the authority of Kellogg and his associates in State offices, and the persons declared elected by the Lynch Board to be elected to the Legislature. We have already seen that the proceedings of that Board cannot be sustained without disregarding all the principles of law applicable to the subject, and ignoring the distinction between good faith and fraud."

That Committee, strong Republicans as they were, appealed to Congress to interpose and order a new election. They predicted that if Congress adjourned leaving this fraud triumphant in the State, there would be collision and bloodshed. Their prediction has been fulfilled. The illegal interference of Durell and of the Federal troops has produced its natural result. A hundred slaughtered men bear testimony to the infamy of the usurpation, the cruel despotism, and the reckless and disgraceful violation of every principle of law, order, common decency, and official honesty. The negroes, having been instructed that they are to have their own way anyhow, pay no more heed to the orders of Kellogg than they would to those of McEnery. This is the natural fruit of lawlessness on the part of their superiors, and it is to be feared that we have not heard the last of it.

FARMERS AND THE TARIFF.

The St. Louis *Globe* is of opinion that the farmers of Illinois, who have resolved that the existing tariff is highly injurious to their interests, do not know what is for their own good. As the proprietors of that paper have been on both sides of this question, their sincerity of conviction is beyond dispute. In 1870, when Messrs. McKee & Houser were proprietors of the *Democrat*, that paper argued as zealously as any journal at the West in favor of the very reforms which we now urge, and repeatedly demonstrated that these reforms were absolutely necessary to the welfare of the farmers of the West. These same men, being now proprietors of another paper, and seeking recognition for it as the organ of the Administration in Missouri, have adopted a contrary opinion, and expect people to be guided by their advice. Conceding their sincerity in both positions, we are forced to conclude either that they did not know what they were talking about in 1870, or that they do not know what they are talking about in 1873.

The only argument which the *Globe* now presents is one very feebly copied by that paper, but resorted to constantly by the advocates of the system of monopoly from the earliest discussion of this subject, namely, that the high tariff, by building up manufactures at the West, will create a home market and secure a higher price for the products of Western farmers. There is no topic upon which more absurd nonsense has been written and uttered than upon this, and yet in part by the aid of the former proprietors of the *Democrat* it has been made so clear to the comprehension of the Western farmers that very few of them can now be deluded by this shallow device.

To the producer, it makes no difference whatever *where* his corn or wheat finds a consumer. The only question of importance to him is, at what price he can sell. If his corn, sold for exportation to Europe, will bring *him* one cent more per bushel than it will if sold for consumption in the nearest village, then it is better for him to find the consumer in Europe.

The price at which the farmer can sell, whether for transportation to a distant consumer, or for consumption at his very doors, is governed absolutely by the export price. This country produces, and as long as it has abundance of cheap and unoccupied land always will produce, more of the leading agricultural products than it can consume. That surplus governs the price of the whole crop. If corn for exportation can be sold in New York at $1.20 per bushel, and not higher, and if the cost of getting it into the hands of the exporter at New York, with all charges of transporters and middlemen, is $1 per bushel, the farmer cannot sell a single bushel for more than 20 cents, no matter whether he sells to a home purchaser or to an agent for exportation. The *Globe* may be ignorant of this ugly fact, but the farmers of Illinois and Iowa, having learned it by years of trying experience, know it only too well, and treat with deserved contempt the sophistry of those who ignore it, and continue to prate about the advantages of a home market.

These facts being indisputable, it follows that the farmer can be benefited only in one of these ways: First, by increasing the export price of his products; second, by decreasing the cost of transporting them to the point of exportation; third, by decreasing his cost of production. Now the craziest advocates of the high-tariff system do not pretend that it does either. On the contrary, it is easy to prove, as the proprietors of the *Globe* in former days repeatedly did prove, that the high-tariff system tends to diminish the export price; that it increases the cost of transportation; and that it increases the cost of production. Thus it injures the Western farmer at every point at which it can possibly affect him at all.

Turning first to the cost of production, every farmer knows that he is compelled to pay more for labor, more for implements and machines, and more for materials necessary to the carrying on of his business, than he did under the lower duties which preceded the tariff of 1861. The largest item in the cost of production is the cost of labor. But the tariff increases the cost of the clothes, food, and shelter of the laborer, and consequently forces him to demand higher wages. Although it is known to every farmer that he is compelled to pay higher wages for every hand employed than he did in 1860, yet the cause is not by all fully understood, nor do all laborers themselves realize that they are not benefited, because the increase in their wages has been less than the increase in the cost of living. Whether the farmer cultivates his own ground in whole or in part, the effect is the same; he has to pay more for his own labor; more for his cloth, his hats, his boots, his lumber, glass, iron, and other articles in the building or repair of his house or barn; more for the clothing of his family, and more for the food of himself and family; and these burdens make his own labor more costly. Carefully-collected statistics prove that the increase in the cost of living since 1860 has been not less than 60 per cent, and the increase in wages of labor not less than 50 per cent, and to this extent the cost of production, so far as it depends upon the cost of labor, is necessarily increased. Nor will any intelligent farmer overlook the increase in the cost of implements or machinery, and of repairs. From the horse-shoe, the harness and log-chain, to the wagon and the mower and reaper, every implement used has become more costly in consequence of duties upon iron, steel, and other materials. People who know nothing about this subject, and people who, knowing something, still find it their interest to cheat the farmers, may reason that some implements actually cost less money than the same cost in 1860. But the farmer will not forget that, if invention and improvement have lessened the cost of making these articles, he is entitled to his full share of that benefit, and that they could manifestly be sold at a much lower price but for the duties which increase the cost of the materials used in their construction. In short, the tariff imposes upon the country a tax of hundreds of millions beyond what is paid into the Treasury, and this tax increases the cost of all labor, and of every article used by or produced by labor. One-half of the laborers of this country are farmers, and they have to bear more than one-half of this enormous burden, because in the end the larger part of it falls upon the producers, and not upon the carriers or middlemen.

But, secondly, the carriers and dealers have to bear some share of this burden, and the cost of transportation is thus increased. Heavily-taxed iron makes rails, rolling-stock, bridges, and engines more costly. Every pound of iron used in a railroad has to be replaced as often as once in thirteen years, and by far the larger part much oftener. In this country, there are used every year, in railroads alone, not less than 1,200,000 tons of iron in form not cheaper than the rail. The cost of all this iron is increased at least 40 per cent by duties, and much of it still more. But the transporters, having a monopoly in their business, do not permit themselves to suffer in consequence of these burdens, and, by charging higher rates for freight, they throw it all upon the shipper, the drover, and the farmer. Nor is this all. A large share of the cost of transportation is in the labor of the three hundred thousand persons engaged as officials, clerks, employes, and laborers of railroad companies, and draymen in cities, and these also have their cost of living increased by needless taxes. The railroad companies, compelled to pay more for every form of service, throw that additional burden also upon the farmer. Thus every dollar of the increased expense of transportation of farm products, whether in cost of iron or other material, or in cost of labor, has at last to come out of the pockets of the farmers.

There is but one other way in which the farmer can be aided or injured—by a change in the export price of his products. The facts prove that in that way also he has been injured; that the export price of corn and grain has been lower, on the average, during periods of high duty than during periods of low duty on the manufactured products which we bring from other countries in exchange for our corn, wheat, and cotton. The advocates of protection will deny that there is any relation of cause and effect between our import duties and the export price of our products. It is not necessary to prove that any such relation exists. To the farmer, it is enough to establish the fact that, for more than forty years, and under tariffs of many different kinds, the same coincidence between high import duties and low export prices has always occurred. The reasoning mind will conclude that the same coincidence, whatever the cause may be, will be apt to occur in future. Nor is the cause altogether concealed. Commerce is an exchange of products. If laws prevent our buying manufactured goods from England, or paying such prices as will afford fair profits, England will be the less able or likely to procure as large a supply of grain from us; either her merchants will turn for their purchases to other countries in which they can also sell their goods—as England is even now looking to the Baltic for her grain—or the embarrassment of manufacture may become such as to lessen the number of consumers, or restrict the quantity of grain consumed. Freights from this country to Europe must rise in proportion as ships going thither with corn lack profitable cargoes for the return voyage, and slight differences in freight may give to the products of other lands the advantage over our own in European markets. But, be the cause what it may, there is beyond dispute a striking coincidence between periods of high duties and periods of low export prices. Under the protective tariff of 1825–1832, inclusive, the average export price of wheat at New York was $1.10¼; under the compromise tariff of 1833–1842, inclusive, that average was $1.35¼; under the protective tariff of 1843–1846, inclusive, the average price fell to $1.02, and under the low revenue tariff which followed it rose to $1.26 for the four years ending with 1850; to $1.44 for the four years ending with 1854, and to $1.69 for the six years ending with 1860. Coincidences such as these force all reasoning minds to believe that a relation of cause and effect exists. Cotton sold for export at the average of 10¾ cents for the protective period 1825–'32, but rose to 12 cents under the compromise tariff; it fell to 6½ cents under the protective tariff of 1843–'6, but averaged 9 cents in the four years ending 1850, 9½ cents in the four years ending 1854, and 10½ cents in the six years ending 1860. Corn averaged 62 cents for the protective period of 1825–'32, but rose to 77½ cents average for the period of the compromise tariff; it fell to 57 cents for the protective period, 1843–'6, but rose to an average of 68½ cents for the period ending in 1850, to 71½ cents for the period ending in 1854, and to an average of 81¼ cents for the period ending in 1860. Such coincidences, whether they establish a rule or not, at any rate fix in the minds of farmers a *fact*—that when duties are high the export prices of their crops are low, and *vice versa*.

Now, if protective duties increase the cost of producing crops, and increase the cost of transportation, and, at the same time, always coincide in some marvelous way with lower export prices than prevail when lower duties are in force, how long will farmers be so cheated with the story of a "home market" as to vote for the system which thus robs them at every point? Has your home-manufacturer contracted, in any Western town, the pleasing habit of paying more for farmers' products than the established market rate in that town? If so, let the town and the manufacturer be advertised as the latest and most marvelous of all marvels.

CONVENTION OF RAILROAD MEN.

The second annual meeting of the Railroad Association of Traveling, Passenger, and Advertising Agents of the United States and Canada was held at the Matteson House yesterday. The President, Mr. T. G. Wheeler, of Buffalo, occupied the chair, and Mr. Allee, of Buffalo, acted as Secretary.

The following gentlemen were present: A. J. Davis, L. S. & M. S. R. R.; George En Earl, C., R. I. & P. R. R.; F. A. Gillespie, U. P. & C. P. R. R.; J. S. Turnbull, M. C. & G. W. R. R.; A. S. Prentice, C. & N. W. R. R.; J. H. Lane, L. S. & M. S. R. R.; A. Allen, C., A. & St. L. R. R.; A. H. Webster, Erie R. R.; J. Simpson, St. L., K. C. & N. R. R.; S. Rankin, C. & N. W.; F. W. Cleland, Pennsylvania R. R. Co.; John J. Fowler, T., P. & W. R. R.; J. G. Wheeler, M. P. & A. P. R. R.; Charles Thompson, P. & E. R. R.; E. G. Truesdell, A. and G. W. R. R.; A. Burnham, C., M. & St. P. R. R.; F. D. May, Pennsylvania R. R. & P. & E.; James R. Wood, B. & O. R. R.; William Rickey, L. S. & M. S. R. R.; W. A. Cromwell, L. S. & M. S. R. R.; W. W. Ruggles, L. S. & M. S. R. R.; M. Barron, I. C. R. R.; Henry White, M. C. & G. W. R. R.; W. L. Marshall, M. C. & G. W. R. R.; H. S. Barlow, M. C. & G. W. R. R.; John P. Hart, M. C. & G. W. R. R.; N. E. Springsteen, M. C. & G. W. R. R.; L. Quirk, C., R. I. & P. R. R.; John High, C., A. & St. L. R. R.; J. A. S. Reed, H. & St. J. R. R.; Frank A. Palmer, St. L., K. C. & N. R. R.; J. D. Alcott, G. T. R. R.; Henry Abbott, M. C. & G. W. R. R.; N. C. Treat, M. C. & G. W. R. R.; Hawleo Cole, M. C. & G. W. R. R.; Charles L. Wood, M. C. & G. W. R. R.; J. G. Everest, C., M. & St. Paul R. R.; W. F. Sherwin, M. C. & G. W. R. R.; Samuel Hurlbert, N. C. R. R.; G. G. Cook, I. & St. Louis R. R.; E. W. Barber, T., W. & W. R. R.; Justin E. Loomis, L. S. & M. S. R. R.; A. McGillis, C. & N. W. R. R.; C. P. Phillips, Pennsylvania R. R.; E. H. Hughes, Grand Rapids; Marshall Giles, Erie R. R.; Mark Hendricks, C., M. & St. Paul R. R.; Ben Kimball, Pennsylvania R. R.; Geo. Pachen, Pennsylvania R. R.; Charles Bradford, D. & M. R. R.; Paul Mondeau, C., M. & St. Paul R. R.; George Metzger, Pennsylvania R. R.; L. K. Barron, M. & N. W. R. R.; James Hoy, D. & M. R. R.

Letters were read from W. H. Firth, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and George F. Field, of the Eastern Railroad, Massachusetts, wherein they regretted their inability to be present at the session. The following committee was appointed to arrange for the transaction of business to-day: Messrs. En Earl, Palmer, Wood, Everest, May, Reed, Burnham, Cromwell, and Ruggles.

The following resolution was adopted:

> *Resolved*, That all persons interested in railway passenger business, together with members of the press, be invited to meet with us to-morrow (Thursday), at 10 a. m., at the Matteson House, Chicago.

The meeting then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-day.

NOTES AND OPINION.

From the amount of dirty linen hung out in Rock Island, it appears that washing day has come not a moment too soon. Now that it has come, Capt. Haverstick (late Postmaster) and Capt. Hawley (Congressman) have gone at it in good earnest, and Haverstick has a daily newspaper and Hawley the franking privilege. How it must surprise the faithful men of the best party the world ever saw, to read, now, whole details of the wantonness and chambering in party politics last year.

—Senator Morton will presently address the people of Indianapolis "on the great question now agitating the public mind, viz.: the relations of railroad corporations to the people and the Government."

—The New York *Times* gives a list of thirty Senators and Representatives, out of 317, who have "concluded not to pocket the back pay." The list includes those who make boast that they "have not drawn it," and who are supposed to be waiting for the storm to blow over. Less than a dozen have honestly covered the money into the Treasury and placed it there beyond recall. With the exception of this smaller number, whose names Treasurer Spinner can certify to, the roll of Senators and Representatives in the last Congress will serve, for years to come, as a directory of those who are never more to be trusted in public life. They are effectually disfranchised.

—The Detroit *Free Press* is respectfully notified that our Steve Hurlbut came home from Bogota a year ago and got elected to Congress. It was said he had "grown lukewarm in the cause of Grant," but he came out hot enough in that cause before November. And the place at Bogota being vacant, it is probable "one Scroggs, of Georgia," needed it as much as any other man; but our Stephen has not been made a martyr.

—When "somebody blundered," and Balaklava was the consequence, somebody went out of office at London. The Detroit *Post* (Administration) now says of the Modoc blunder:

> The Interior Department should be angry at itself, and condemn its own obstinate and fatal folly. We neither know nor ask what the President thinks of the Secretary of the Interior; but a large portion of the people of the country would accept Mr. Delano's resignation with indignant satisfaction.

—Now is the time to ask whether the "peace policy" has not been carried too far. Mercy and patience have been exhibited by the Government beyond the limits of justice and National dignity. The opinions of those who have lived and served on the frontier, who are perfectly familiar with Indian character, have been set aside in deference to the sympathies of a few in the pulpit, and on the press, who know nothing whatever about the ways and dispositions of the Indians.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

—As a rule, the Indian has not a redeeming trait in his character. He is lazy, idle, vicious, treacherous, vindictive, jealous, and brutal. He forgets favors though they may rain upon him; he never forgets an injury though it may be unintentional and not repeated. The waste of philanthropy on the Indian has been enormous. While efforts must not cease to mould the savage into civilization, there must be no more relaxation of strict discipline than in the case of wild beasts.—*Cleveland Herald.*

—Proofs that the millennium is approaching multiply.—[*Universalist.* Yes; we have (1) Grant's Message; (2) his Civil-Service Reform; (3) his great Indian policy. We think we see it.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—The massacre of Gen. Canby and his associates is directing a storm of criticism against the President's Indian policy. Reports of murders continue to pour in, too, from other points on the frontier, and it is likely that the policy of the Administration will be thoroughly analyzed before the discussion terminates. The ghost of the murdered Canby will long shake his gory locks before the President's eyes.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—Quaker policy for Indians and Civil Service reform for whites, are among the played out institutions of President Grant. They served for lollypops.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

—If ever a man was talked to death, surely Gen. Canby was that man. His own better judgment was drowned in the cant of a pack of sentimental whiners, who, in their safe quarters in Eastern cities, arrange a policy for the Government.—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

—Gen. Canby met his death, as the natural result of a policy continued for two years, of vacillating and timid measures.—*Albany (N. Y.) Argus.*

—And this is President Grant's boasted Indian policy—so wise and so humane! Is it wise or humane to pursue a policy involving the sacrifice of brave and good men for the sake of dealing gently with a band of marauding savages who are already guilty of innumerable murders? The people will answer.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Union.*

—A people who will permit all sorts of plundering to go on and then repay the plunderers with blankets, beef, homilies, and whisky, and ever and anon in the persons of the Agents of the Government steal from them, they [the Indians] not only cease to fear or even respect, but learn to despise as a set of cowards and poltroons.—*Terre Haute Gazette.*

—The President's Indian policy was considered one of the substantial triumphs of his administration, but we fear that this cold-blooded massacre will create a revulsion against it.—*Baltimore American.*

—When all has been conceded that justice requires to the other or railroad view of the question, there remains a large balance of right and justice on the popular side. Experience every day is demonstrating the necessity for some better system—restriction in the first place, or of legislative supervision and control in the second—than has heretofore been recognized. Finally, there is projected over the whole subject the ominous shadow of possible interference by the General Government. However slight the foundation which the Constitution may appear to furnish for the exercise of a power so tremendous and so fraught with such momentous consequences, there can be no doubt that the idea has received of late a powerful impetus.—*Baltimore Sun.*

—The people will sustain thorough and efficient action, and demand to know whether they have any rights which railroad corporations are bound to respect. If they do not urge the next Congress pretty sharply to pass a general statute defining the rights and duties of railroad companies, so far as they are connected with commerce between the States, we are much mistaken in the signs of the times.—*Utica (N. Y.) Herald.*

—Far be it from our intention to say anything against the State of Massachusetts. A State which can point with pride to a Ben F. Butler as its ruling spirit, and an Ames as its pattern of commercial morality, does not need to have anything said against it. If we could think of anything we should say it in its favor. We should like to say that its Legislature condemned Butler's salary-steal, but we cannot. No, we have not a word. But we can only quote Massachusetts newspapers when we say that Fast Day has become such a day of license and dissipation in that Commonwealth that even the newspapers discuss the expediency of abandoning the farce of proclaiming it.—*Hartford Courant.*

THE LAMAR.

Position of the Company and Progress of the Efforts to Settle the Estate.

Statement by the President—Some Characteristic Outbursts.

An Inner View of the History of a Singularly Unfortunate Corporation.

A New Method of Raising $100,000 to Comply With the State Law.

The condition of the Lamar funds is not such as its dearest friends would desire to see, after so long a lapse of time, and so great an expenditure of legal acumen and forensic eloquence. From the day THE TRIBUNE reported Mr. Shufeldt's great effort, for the appointment of a Receiver, in the Circuit Court, before Judge Williams, down to the latest proceedings before Judge Gary, the readers of this journal have been posted as to all that has been done, which all has been so little that it is hardly worth talking about.

It is well known that Edwin A. Wilson, of Springfield, is at the head of the stockholders who refuse to pay their assessments, and are fighting the Company, but it is perhaps, not so well known that the Company, so far as its legitimate assets are concerned, should have more than enough to pay all its debts. The difficulty is, to realize these assets.

The President of the defunct Company, Leonard Swett, has issued a lengthened statement to those concerned. After showing the preliminary steps attending the formation of the Company in prosperous times, and its dissolution in less fortunate times, he says:

> After about $560,000 capital stock had been subscribed, 5 per cent payable in cash, and 15 per cent within nine months, which would give the Company $100,000 within a year, Cushman & Hardin were induced by a vote of the Central Board to subscribe $550,000 stock, and pay 20 per cent at once, with the condition, expressed in a written contract, that after twelve months they might have the election of retiring this stock. The object of this subscription was to give the Company $100,000 required by the State law, until it should realize that amount from its collections; and after it should have acquired that amount from these collections the intention was to retire this stock until they should only hold about the same amount other stockholders had. Placing the stock at that time was costing the Company about 1¼ per cent, and as an inducement to this subscription Cushman & Hardin were paid in stock 1 per cent on the cash payment or $55,000 of 20 per cent paid stock, or $11,000 in paid up stock. In the course of time all the subscription was canceled, according to the terms of the contract; and at the time of the fire, they held $55,000 stock. On this there is now an assessment of $8,250. Thus, for this subscription, intended for the benefit of the Company, Cushman & Hardin got only what now proves to be the largest loss of any one connected with the Company.
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> In the summer of 1870 Messrs. Cushman & Hardin put into the Company as capital the sum of $70,000. This was put in absolutely and unconditionally as the property of the Company. They neither received stock or any obligation or promise, express or implied, for it, and if the Company thereupon had immediately grabbed and divided it they would have been without remedy, either at law or equity. It was put in under the statute as a security to the policy-holder, and if it had been or yet will be necessary to pay such policy holder, there is no reason in morals or law why they should not pay it. It was a dangerous thing for them to do, and they did not do it because they thought it a wise investment, but because they wanted to help the Company, and believed it could go through. Now, when the Company came to close business, it had means enough to pay off all its liabilities without exacting from Cushman & Hardin this $70,000, and the only question was whether the Company would demand that this money, intended as a security to the policy holder, should be divided among the stockholders.

At that time the income was cut off, business was stopped, the expenses were going on, the clerks could not be dismissed until the reinsurance with the People's was consummated, the monthly run of losses for six months had averaged $15,000 per month, and of cash assets on hand they had $75,000 to $100,000, whilst the best offer for reinsurance they had received was from $60,000 to $70,000, the unpaid losses amounting, at the same time, to between $25,000 and $30,000.

Finally the reinsurance was effected, with the People's, at a cost of some $60,000. The Company was ascertained to owe $30,000, which was paid, followed by various outstanding claims, amounting to an aggregate of $10,000; and then the fire struck the city. Here the President may speak for himself:

> Previous to the fire the Company held nearly $80,000 in notes of the stockholders for the unpaid portion of the 20 per cent. These were never collected, and the names of the makers cannot now be fully ascertained, because, although the building in which the office was located was supposed to be fire-proof, not a scratch of a pen was saved, but records, books, and everything was destroyed except the stock notes of the stockholders. These were so situated in the vault that, with about a bushel of canceled policies falling over them, they were saved. On Wednesday after the fire my attention was called to the debris taken from the vault, and in it I found these stock notes. No one at first knew of the preservation but one employe at the office, one other party and myself. They were in perfect order—each branch in an envelope by itself. They amounted, as has since been ascertained, to over $1,600,000, and among them was my own for $12,000, less 20 per cent paid. I would sooner have met the evil one, hoofs and horns and all, and I wondered why in all the burning, and when everything else connected with the Company did burn, they could not have gone too. Whatever anyone may think, God knows I would cheerfully have paid my own note, poor as the prospect was, if without a gross wrong the others would have departed from me. Whatever I may have thought, my duty was plain. It was as I believed, to preserve them and give the stockholders the benefit of absolute silence. I took them to my house,—no one knowing the fact—and kept them in a closet of my sleeping-room for about a year. As matters have turned out everybody ought to be thankful for their preservation. Otherwise here and there a stockholder would have been found and compelled to pay the full amount of his note, while others would have escaped without any loss. In February after the fire, I was summoned before the Commissioner in Bankruptcy to ascertain what assets I had belonging to the Company, and, refusing to answer, was reported to the Court for contempt. One way and another, by persistent and systematic effort, I obtained a year's delay. By this time settlements with the People's had stopped, and suits were brought on many of the outstanding policies, and there having been proved up against another institution here a large amount of fraudulent claims, and fearing greater losses from this cause, as I could not attend personally to the matter, I surrendered these notes to a receiver in order that he might look after the cases.

The Company lost by the fire $400,000, and this amount, with $500,000 of their own, broke the People's. At present the following is estimated to be the financial state:

Judgments	$98,414.00
Claims in suit	42,174.87
	$140,606.87
There can be got from the People's	30,000.00
Balance	$110,606.87

The President concludes with the following characteristic fling:

> If anybody thinks I wanted to speculate out of the Company, with $1,600,000 of bonds in my possession, on men I knew to be good, and no one knowing it, and the policies selling for 25 cents on the dollar for a year, I ask if there was ever a better chance? I have certainly twenty clients in the city who, on this information, would have bought these policies, and from $100,000 to $200,000 might easily have been made. It has been my fortune in life to take some reasonably bold chances, in which I have several times made and lost more money than this whole thing, stock notes and all, involves, but I am thankful that to make money in this way has never amounted to a temptation.
>
> The story that Judge Higgins or myself owe the Company is too far from the truth even to excite indignation. On the contrary, I advanced for it, just before the fire, about $1,500, and since then more than $1,000 in payments of cash and liabilities incurred. Still, let no one disposed to doubt in the least be influenced by this denial. The courts are open and can easily settle matters. There is a proceeding in bankruptcy pending in the United States Court and a chancery proceeding in the Superior Court, to which this inquiry may be tacked on at any time. To the bankruptcy proceeding I have recently had a supplemental petition filed, just to hold it for the use of anybody that wants it; and, as for me, I have been summoned before Receivers and Commissions upon this matter so often, that it will not put me to the slightest inconvenience.
>
> A story floating round over the country is shadowy and escapes my grasp, but, if I can get it into a court-house, I think I can nail it to the wall.
>
> I was about to cause a statement of condition of the Company to be published when the fire occurred. The reason I did not do it afterwards was simply this: The People's were taking up our policies at a discount, and could not pay the full amount. To publish that I had $1,600,000 of your notes was to stop these settlements, and to force a debt of $400,000 upon you. I concluded it was better for me to be misunderstood than for you to pay the debt.

The statement made by the President as to the liabilities does not include the "claims proved."

Base Ball.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The second game of the championship between the Marylands, of Baltimore, and the Washington Club, was won by the latter by a score of 21 to 2.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Further Consideration of the Railroad Bill in the House.

The Commutation Principle in Freight Rates Repeatedly Voted Down.

Final Passage of the River and Harbor Bill in the Senate.

Gist of the Minority Report of the Penitentiary Investigating Committee.

THE RAILROAD BILL.

SPRINGFIELD, April 16.—The House resumed consideration of the Railroad bill this morning, when Mr. Bradwell moved to strike out the third section, but Mr. Johnston raised the point of order that the motion could not be entertained until all amendments to it were disposed of. The Chair sustained the point, and the section was open to amendment, when Mr. Walker offered an amendment, providing that special rates might be made for large quantities of freight, if the Railroad Commissioners sanctioned such rates. This would compel the submission of every contract to the Commissioners, which seems absurd. Mr. Walker spoke in support of his proposition, contending that the welfare of the entire people, who had eventually to pay the piper, demanded the adoption of such an amendment.

Mr. Hawes desired it to be understood that this was almost precisely the Carpenter amendment, voted down the day before, and then moved to lay it on the table. The motion prevailed,—71 to 54,—showing that agriculture was ahead.

Mr. Gordon, a farmer of the strictest sect,—a diamond pin in the shirt-front of the Farmers' Club,—offered an amendment tantamount to the one just defeated. It enumerated what commodities might be carried for special rates, nothing being left out. He argued that there should be no antagonism between the farmer and the manufacturer, and he aimed in his amendment to include everything used by both. He believed wholesale rates should be allowed in railroad matters as in buying tea, coffee, or molasses. There was no conflict between hard-working farmers and hard-working mechanics.

Mr. Cassedy believed the House had indicated its intention not to sustain such a proposition by voting it down twice, or at least propositions in their essential elements of equivalent import to the proposition of the gentleman from Morgan (Gordon). The agriculturists asked no special rates, and they did not see why railroads and manufacturers should get special privileges. Railroads, agriculturists, and manufacturers should sink or swim, live or die, together. They should all get the same chance, and be placed on the same level. They might as well put their bill in the stove, and go home, as to adopt any such amendment. It was simply castigating the Father of Lies around the butt end of a tree. He would move to lay the amendment on the table. The yeas and nays were ordered for a third time on the same proposition, which was again beaten—77 to 44—another triumph for the agriculturists.

Mr. Shaw offered an amendment providing that railroads might charge the same or a greater rate to points between its termini than is charged to either terminus when the rates to such terminus is regulated by competition.

Mr. Collins was against any such legislation. The amendment contravened the common law. It contained no principle, and nothing but principle should be embodied in a bill like this. They should not legislate for any class, but for the entire people, whether farmers, manufacturers, or anybody else.

Mr. Shaw thought the amendment necessary to secure competition at competing points, and if it was not adopted the construction of competing roads would cease.

Mr. Moffitt believed the amendment was condemned by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Lexington case.

Mr. Dunham did not think the amendment was necessary for the protection of railroads.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Hopkins offered an amendment to include "freight or passage" in the amendment adopted yesterday, which is as follows: "Provided that nothing herein shall be construed as to prevent railroad corporations from issuing commutation, excursion, or thousand-mile tickets as the same are issued by such corporations." The Hopkins' proposition was laid out flat.

Mr. Armstrong, of LaSalle, moved to strike out the third section.

Mr. McPherran remarked that it was very evident the motions that had been made to amend the section were intended to load it down and swamp it, and now they wanted to strike it out. He moved to lay the motion on the table. It was so laid—74 to 55.

Mr. Sherman made a final effort to include special rates, but it was useless. It rests upon the table.

Mr. Ray moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment allowing roads to issue commutation was adopted. He believed it allowed discrimination in passenger traffic of the worst character against persons and places. The motion to reconsider was lost.

The third section was adopted.

The fourth section, which prescribes penalties, was taken up. Mr. Moore moved to amend by punishing the first offense by a fine of $1,000 and doubling the fine for each subsequent offense until $100,000 was reached.

Mr. Morrison offered an amendment fining for the first offense a sum not exceeding $1,000, and rising to $20,000. The amendments were lost, and the section was adopted.

Section 5 was amended so as to impose fines for extortion or unjust discrimination in receiving, handling, or delivering freights, &c. Adopted as amended. The same amendment was affixed to Section 4.

Section 6, providing that persons aggrieved by extortion or unjust discrimination may recover three times the amount of damage sustained, was adopted.

Section 7, providing that the Railroad Commissioners shall commence actions and employ counsel, and shall visit stations on roads when necessary, was adopted.

Section 8, authorizing the Commissioners to fix reasonable maximum rates, which should be prima facie evidence of reasonableness, was considered. The word "cars" was inserted, so that rates might be for the transportation lines.

Mr. Quinn moved that the advertising of the rates should be in a Chicago instead of a Springfield paper, and it was adopted by 47 to 44.

Some vain attempts were made to further amend the section, and then Mr. Golden moved to strike it out, on the ground that the Legislature had no authority to delegate power to fix rates. The method presented to fix the rates was nonsensical. The Commissioners would introduce in Court their schedule as prima facie evidence, when the defendant would object to the schedule as manufactured testimony, would refuse to offer rebutting testimony, would be decided against, and appeal to the Supreme Court, which would be bound to reverse the decision.

Mr. Collins believed the Legislature had the power to regulate rates, and also to prescribe what was testimony. There was an effort being made to eviscerate the bill, and they would try to kill it by substituting the Donahue bill.

Mr. Moore, of Adams, believed the section violated the Constitution, inasmuch as it delegated power which the Constitution provided should only be exercised by the Legislature, if at all. He doubted, also, whether the Legislature could make evidence. What was evidence was for the courts to say.

Mr. Dunham thought the section void of virtue. There was authority in the Legislature to delegate power to municipal corporations for local self-government, but it could not delegate power to do anything it could do itself. Notwithstanding, he would vote for the bill with the section, as it could not harm the bill even if it were nonsense.

Mr. Crawford thought the section should be retained; that the Supreme Court might experiment with it, and thereby illuminate the whole subject.

Mr. Rountree had no doubt that the reports of the railroads submitted to the Commissioners would be competent evidence against them; but a report of the Commissioners, or a schedule made by them, would be no more evidence than the Governor's message.

Mr. Johnston found that when there was an innovation in the direction of progress it was opposed. He held that whatever power the Legislature possessed it could delegate to its agents. Did the State levy a tax, or did the Auditor, on whom the power was conferred?

Mr. Shaw thought the section was defective in not furnishing machinery for confining its provisions. But he had no doubt as to the power of the Legislature to declare the reports of the Commissioners evidence, just as reports of State officers were evidence in other cases. The Legislature had also power to delegate its powers to Commissioners.

At this juncture the members were diverting themselves by throwing paper wads. The motion to strike out was lost—24 to 92, and the section was adopted.

Section 9, making the reports of the Commissioners prima facie evidence, was adopted.

Section 10 is so amended as to give cases under the bill priority over other cases in the court.

Mr. Pollock moved to strike out the provision changing the rules of evidence as contemplated in other sections. He desired the rules to remain as in other civil cases. The amendment was lost, and the section adopted.

Section 12, defining railroad corporations, and Section 13, repealing the act of 1871, were adopted.

Section 13, the emergency clause, was wisely stricken out, as the bill could not pass with it. Some verbal amendments were concurred in, and the bill was considered completed.

Mr. Armstrong, of LaSalle, moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and substitute the Donahue Senate bill.

Mr. Hart moved to lay the substitute on the table, and it was so laid—70 to 52. The bill was ordered to a third reading—98 to 24, indicating that the bill will pass. An effort will probably be made in the Senate to substitute the Donahue bill, which will not be accepted by the House under any consideration, judging from the emphatic vote against it to-day.

COMPLIMENTARY.

The members of the House are getting up a memorial gold-headed cane for Speaker Cullom, and the Senators are doing the same for President Early.

DAME TO VORIS.

Mr. Dame, who officiated as President of the Farmers' Convention, wrote a reply to the severe strictures on him contained in Mr. Voris' speech. Mr. Whiting presented it to the Senate. The Senate refused to have anything to do with it, and it was returned to its owner.

OFFICES CONSOLIDATED.

The House passed its bill to consolidate the offices of County Treasurer and County Assessor in counties not under township organization, the election of the new officer to take place next November, and every two years thereafter.

CLAIMS.

The Claims Committee recommended the passage of a bill to pay $50 a quarter for two years to Frederick Wagner, a militiaman wounded while on service in Chicago after the fire. The same Committee reported adversely to the Harts' claims for $3,000 worth of stationery. In the course of the debate, Mr. Woods stated that committees of the House were charged $50 for stationery that could be bought by private parties for $15. There should be an investigation into this stationery before the session ends. Some courageous member should call for a committee. The Harts' claim was referred to a special committee of five.

REPORTS.

The Senate spent much of the day on a bill fixing the number of official reports to be printed, but took no steps to curtail the quantity of trash biennially issued at public expense.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT BILL.

The Senate listened to speeches for and against the River Improvement bill, appropriating the net revenue of the canal and of the lock at Henry, to construct a dam at Copperas Creek, and passed it—28 to 14.

SURVEYORS.

The Senate beat the bill providing for the examination and licensing of Surveyors—24 to 17.

THE PENITENTIARY INVESTIGATION.

In the report of the majority of the Penitentiary Committee it was charged that boots and shoes to the number of 3,650 pairs were purchased on Sept. 25, 1872, and on Jan. 2, 1873, 330 pairs of boots and shoes were bought, making within three months a total of 3,980 pairs purchased, while but 1,296 pairs were issued to convicts from December 1871 to November 1872. The report condemns the purchase of a two years' supply at one time, and condemns the entire Board for sanctioning the transaction. Now is presented an affidavit of the clerk and bookkeeper of the prison showing the number of pairs of boots and shoes issued during the two fiscal years preceding the purchase as follows: Dec. 1, 1869, to Nov. 30, 1870, 3,237 pairs; Dec. 1, 1870, to Nov. 30, 1871, 2,375 pairs; total, 5,612 pairs. The point of all this is that the purchase condemned as being a two years' supply was but for one year, and that therefore the censure of the Committee, so far as this transaction goes, is null and void. But even this explanation will not save the Commissioners. There will be a change, probably, before the next change of the moon. The candidates are coming as thick as an army with banners. They are coming from near and from far. The number of men in want of $1,500 a year is prodigious. Men who are wealthy are very anxious to get hold of the $1,500, or of the Penitentiary, and the immense contracts, very likely the latter. For an enterprising capitalist it is a "soft thing," especially if contracts can be let to himself or to his partner. The Governor will have to exercise a wise discretion in making these appointments.

This morning brought the application of Mr. Knapp, of Joliet, indorsed by Mr. Snapp, the great Civil Service reformer.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. Jasper D. Ward, the Hon. John McNulta, the Hon. Greenbury L. Fort, members of Congress, and Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, are here on a variety of missions.

Mr. E. B. Runyan, of Chicago, is "logging" for the West Side Park bill.

STATE FINANCES.

The House Committee on Finance reported back the bill providing the necessary revenue for State purposes, with amendments providing the following sums to be raised by taxation:

From the assessment of 1873, $2,500,000.
From the assessment of 1874, $1,500,000.

The sum $200,000, provided in the original bill to pay the interest on the State debt, was stricken out, as the interest can be paid out of the Illinois Central fund. The two-mill school tax remains in the bill, and will be adopted, as there is opposition to raising a fixed sum for school purposes. The Senate defeated such a proposition, and the House would undoubtedly do likewise.

RAILROAD SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The Senate passed the following bill, which is of some importance, and should be carefully considered in the House.

A BILL for an Act to authorize cities, counties, towns, and townships to transfer donations or subscriptions heretofore made from one railroad corporation to another.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That any city, county, town, or township, having, prior to the 8th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, voted a donation or subscription, payable in the bonds of such city, county, town, or township, to any railroad corporation, for the purpose of constructing a railroad, it shall be lawful, where such railroad has not been constructed in and through such city, county, township, or town, for the proper authorities of such city, county, township, or town to subscribe such stock and issue such bonds, or any portion thereof, payable to and to deliver the same to any other railroad corporation: *Provided,* such other railroad corporation shall construct a line of road in or through such city, county, town, or township as prescribed in the election notice under which such donation or subscription was voted; and that said bonds, when issued, shall be registered in the same manner as bonds issued under and by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to fund and provide for paying the railroad debts of counties, townships, cities, and towns," in force April 16, A. D. 1869: *And provided, further,* That no such transfer shall be made unless upon a petition of a majority of the legal voters of such city, county, town, or township that voted said donation or subscription.

SEC. 2. Any railroad corporation desiring to avail themselves of the benefits of this act shall make an application in writing to the authorities to issue such bonds; a copy of which said application shall be furnished to the corporation, if in existence, for whose benefit such subscription or donation was authorized to be made; and if, upon due notice and hearing, the said authorities of such city, county, township, or town shall be of the opinion that the interests of such city, county, township, or town shall be best subserved thereby, they shall make the transfer provided for. *Provided,* that the conditions of the first section of this act shall have been complied with.

SEC. 3. Upon the delivery by the proper authorities of any such city, county, town, or township of bonds in satisfaction of any subscription of stock under the provisions of this act, the railroad corporation receiving the same shall issue and deliver to the said authorities, certificates of full paid stock in such railroad corporation to the amount of said bonds.

THE REVISION.

The Senate adopted a resolution to appoint a revision committee of two Senators and three Representatives and a clerk to take charge of the revision, their work to cease Nov. 1. They are to get $8 a day.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 16.—The Senate met at 9:30 o'clock a. m., PRESIDENT EARLY presiding. Roll-call was responded to by 32 Senators.

THE REVISION.

Mr. DOW called up his joint resolution providing for the appointment of a Commission to revise the laws, said Committee to sit during the vacation, and to report to the adjourned session of the Legislature. The resolution was debated at length, pending which the hour arrived by special order for consideration of

SENATOR CASEY'S BILL,

authorizing cities, counties, and townships to transfer donations made to railroad corporations. The bill was read a third time and passed—yeas, 35; nays, 7.

THE REVISION AGAIN.

Discussion of Mr. Dow's revision resolution was resumed.

Mr. WAITE moved to amend by striking out "adjourned session." Lost.

Mr. Cummings' amendment, limiting the time of the Committee's session to May 1 next, was adopted, as was also Mr. Nicholson's amendment requiring the Committee to forward to each member of the Assembly a copy of each chapter as they are completed.

Mr. PALMER moved that the present Commissioner of Revision be added to the Committee.

Mr. DONAHUE moved to refer the resolution to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. YAGER moved to substitute Revision Committee.

The motion to refer was lost, as was also Mr. Palmer's amendment.

Mr. HINCHCLIFFE offered an amendment, decreasing the Committee from seven to five members. Adopted.

The resolution was finally adopted—yeas, 29; nays, 14.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. WHITING rose to a question of privilege, and desired to lay before the Senate a reply of Mr. Dame, of the late Farmers' Convention, to the remarks concerning him by Senator Voris, but the Senate declined to receive it.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. WARE called up the resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives to use their efforts in Congress toward improving the Ohio River and its tributaries.

THE ROAD LAW.

The Senate resolution providing for publication and distribution of the Road laws, was taken up, and the House amendment concurred in.

PETITIONS.

Senator VORIS presented petitions of citizens of Naples, Ill., against the improvement of the Illinois River by the construction of locks and dams. Referred.

Mr. STRONG called up Senate bill 412, defining the number of copies of official reports to be printed, &c., for consideration. Amended, and ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned until 2:30 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT BILL.

The Senate reassembled at 2:30 p. m.

Mr. BROOKS called up for a third reading the House bill providing for the construction of a lock or dam at or near Copperas Creek.

Mr. VORIS took the floor against the bill. He was followed by Senator YOUNGBLOOD, also in opposition to the bill.

The previous question was ordered, and the bill put upon its passage and passed—ayes, 28; nays, 14, as follows:

YEAS.

Archer,	Green,	Steele,
Baldwin,	Hundley,	Thompson,
Brooks,	Jacobs,	Waite,
Brown,	Lee,	Ware,
Burns,	McGrath,	Whitney,
Canfield,	Nicholson,	Wilcox,
Castle,	Reynolds,	Williamson,
Cummings,	Sheldon,	Youngblood.
Cusey,	Shepard,	
Dow,	Starne,	

NAYS.

Casey,	Hampton,	Sanford,
Cunningham,	Henry,	Strong,
Donahue,	Hinchcliffe,	Warren,
Ferrell,	Murphy,	Yager.
Green,	Patterson,	

ABSENT AND NOT VOTING.

Burke,	Kehoe,	Voris,
Crews,	Palmer,	Upton.
Gundlach,	Short,	

Mr. CUMMINGS moved to reconsider.

Mr. REYNOLDS moved to lay the motion on the table. Carried.

LICENSED SURVEYORS.

Senate bill 51, regarding the appointment of licensed Surveyors, was read a third time and lost—yeas, 17; nays, 24.

The Senate refused to adjourn until 7:30 p. m.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hale.

STATE REVENUES.

The Committee on Finance reported favorably House bill to provide for the necessary revenues for State purposes, with amendments.

The amendments were adopted, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION.

Senate bill 415, The Railway Construction bill, was read a second time.

Mr. JONES offered an amendment, providing that companies shall fulfill contracts made by them. Adopted.

THIRD READING.

House bill 569, to repeal the act in relation to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Winnebago County. Passed—yeas, 110; nays, 0.

THE ROAD LAW.

The Senate resolution providing for printing the Road law, was taken up and amended by providing for the printing of 12,000 copies of the law for counties under township organization, and 5,000 for other counties, and, as amended, adopted.

THE RAILROAD BILL.

House bill 574 was taken up.

Mr. WALKER offered an amendment authorizing railroad companies to carry large amounts of freight at special rates to be approved by the Railroad Commissioners.

Mr. HAWES moved that it be laid on the table. Carried—yeas, 71; nays, 54.

Mr. GORDON offered an amendment authorizing special rates to farmers for the transportation of stock in large numbers and farm products in large quantities, manufacturing materials, agricultural implements and supplies for State charitable institutions.

Mr. CASSERLY moved that the amendment be laid upon the table. Carried—yeas, 77; nays, 44.

Mr. SHAW offered an amendment to Section 3, providing that nothing in said section shall prevent railroad corporations from charging the same or a greater rate to points between their termini than is charged to either terminus, when the rate to such terminus is fixed by competition with another railroad having the same terminus. Lost.

Mr. HOPKINS offered an amendment applying the principle of commutation to freights. Tabled.

Mr. ARMSTRONG (LaSalle) moved to strike out the section under consideration—Sec. 3.

Mr. McPHERSON moved that the motion to strike out be laid upon the table. Carried—yeas, 74; nays, 55.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment authorizing the Railroad Commissioners to permit special rates when the public interest might be subserved. Tabled.

Mr. RAY (Grundy) moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment, authorizing railroad companies to sell commutation or 1,000 mile tickets, was adopted. The motion was lost.

Mr. MOORE (Adams) offered an amendment to Sec. 4, fixing the penalty for first offense at $1,000, and doubling the penalty for each offense thereafter.

Mr. MORRISON offered a substitute providing a fine not exceeding $1,000 for first offense, not more than $5,000 for second offense, and not more than $10,000 for the third offense, with not more than $20,000 for each succeeding offense. Laid on the table.

An amendment was adopted making the penalties apply to discrimination in receiving and handling freight.

A similar amendment to the fifth section was adopted.

Mr. QUINN offered an amendment requiring the schedule of rates fixed by the Commissioner to be published in a Chicago newspaper instead of Springfield. Adopted.

Recess till half-past 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

CONSOLIDATION OF OFFICES.

House bill 474, to consolidate the offices of Collector and Assessor in counties not under township organization, passed—yeas, 98; nays, 8.

RAILROAD BILL.

The House resumed the consideration of the Railroad bill.

Mr. GORDON moved to strike out Sec 8, which allows the Commissioners to fix rates.

Messrs. GOLDEN, DUNHAM, CRAWFORD, and MOORE (Adams) spoke against, and Messrs. COLLINS and SHAW in favor of retaining the section. The motion to strike out was lost—yeas, 24; nays, 92.

Sec. 10 was amended by giving suits under the provisions of the law precedence in the courts.

Mr. DUNHAM moved to strike out the emergency clause. Lost—yeas, 42; nays, 47.

Mr. ARMSTRONG (LaSalle) offered the Donahue Senate bill as a substitute.

Mr. HART moved that the substitute be laid upon the table. Carried—yeas, 70; nays, 52.

The bill was ordered to a third reading—yeas, 98; nays, 24, as follows:

YEAS.

Alexander (Crawford),	Gridley,	Race,
Alexander (Montgomery),	Hart,	Ramsey,
Armstrong (Grundy),	Harvey,	Rankin,
Ballow,	Hawes,	Ray,
Blakely,	Herrington,	Rice,
Bocock,	Hoiles,	Rogers,
Branson,	Hollenbeck,	Rountree,
Bryant,	Jaquess,	Savage,
Bullard,	Jessup,	Sawyer,
Casey,	Johnston,	Scott,
Cassedy,	Lane (Hancock),	Sennes,
Chambers,	Lane (Dewitt),	Shaw,
Collins,	Lemma,	Sheridan,
Condon,	Lomax,	Sherman,
Crawford,	Loomis,	Shumway,
Cronkrite,	Massie,	Soule,
Darnell,	McAdams,	Starr,
Davis,	McPherran,	Stewart (Winnebago),
Dement,	McDonald,	Stewart (McLean),
Dewey,	Middlecoff,	Streeter,
Dolan,	Moore (Marshall),	Stroud,
Dalton,	Moore (Adams),	Taggart,
Dresser,	Moose,	Thomas,
Dunham,	Morrison,	Thornton,
Efner,	Moffitt,	Tillson,
Forth,	Mulvane,	Truitt,
Freeland,	Multon,	Virden,
Freeman,	Oakwood,	Walker,
Graham,	Oberly,	Warner,
Granger,	Orendorff,	Webber,
Grant,	Peltzer,	Weinheimer,
Grey,	Pinnell,	Wood,
	Plowman,	Mr. Speaker.
	Pollock,	

NAYS.

Armstrong (La Salle),	Ferrier,	Lomax,
Bishop (Edgar),	Golden,	Meacham,
Bishop (McHenry),	Halpin,	Oleson,
Booth,	Hay,	Quinn,
Bradwell,	Hopkins,	Smith,
Carpenter,	Jackson,	Washburn,
	Jones,	Wayman,
	Kann,	Webster.

Mr. SHERMAN gave notice that he would make a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to a third reading.

COMMONS.

House bill 562, authorizing cities and villages to dispose of commons, was passed—yeas, 100; nays, 11.

Adjourned.

CORONER'S INQUESTS YESTERDAY.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday morning, at the town of New Trier, on the body of Mrs. Ann Bishop, who was killed by a locomotive on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, on Tuesday afternoon. From the evidence, it appears that the woman and her little boy were walking on the track. Seeing a train approaching, they went off to one side. The little boy, however, crossed over the track again, and the mother, under the impression that he was in a position where he would be struck by the engine, attempted to cross the track to save him. Unfortunately she did not measure properly the distance between herself and the engine, and she was run over and instantly killed. The little boy escaped all injuries. The verdict of the jury was that she was accidentally killed, and exonerated the engineer from blame.

A morning paper, the existence of which is known to a limited number of people, contained a paragraph yesterday morning which announced the death of Mrs. Julia N. Butler, of No. 251 Larrabee street, under circumstances which strongly indicated that her death had been hastened by abuse inflicted by her husband. At the Coroner's inquest, yesterday afternoon, facts were brought out which preclude all possibility of truth in this statement. The facts are as follows: Mrs. Butler had a premature confinement about one week ago. Immediately afterwards, puerperal fever set in, from which, according to the post-mortem examination made by Drs. Emmons and Guyset, she died. Mr. Butler, her husband, did return home, on Thursday night, intoxicated, but, instead of abusing his wife, abused her sister, for some imaginary neglect of his wife. The verdict of the jury was, that deceased died from puerperal fever, which was the effect of a premature birth.

HYDE PARK ELECTION.

The following are the returns of the election of village officers in Hyde Park yesterday:

Village Trustees.	First District.	Second District.	Third District.	Fourth District.	Fifth District.
Chauncey M. Cady	199	61	128	58	73
John F. Barney	194	64	128	58	73
William P. Gray	209	64	128	58	73
Joseph F. Bonfield	206	64	128	58	73
Michael Doyle	193	61	126	58	71
Horace R. Stebbings	209	64	123	56	73
For Village Clerk.					
Charles F. Pope	209	64	128	58	73
For Police Magistrate.					
Daniel H. Horne	40	0	0	0	0
Guy C. Sampson	28	12	0	0	0

No notice had been given for an election of Police Magistrate, and no one had been nominated by the Village Convention for that office; and no tickets were shown, until about 5 o'clock it was discovered that printed tickets were being used in the Second District for the evident design of foisting on the village a man for the office who had been repudiated by the Town Convention, and those opposed to his having any office, hastily prepared tickets in the First District to check the sly game.

This explanation accounts for there being no votes cast for Police Magistrate from the other districts.

Found Drowned.

HARTFORD, Wis., April 16.—A Mr. McHugh and wife were found dead in a cistern this morning. It is supposed the wife had descended to get out a pig, and the husband fell in while assisting her out, and was killed. His wife perished from exposure. They leave one daughter and two sons. The latter are at Lake Superior.

A Manufacturers' Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—The National Association of Engine and Machine Manufacturers was to have commenced its annual session here to-day, but, owing to the non-arrival of members, no business was done.

Newmarket Races.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Negro won the Newmarket (Eng.) biennial stakes yesterday. The race was for yearlings of 1871, and becomes interesting as probably pointing out the winner of the succeeding Derby.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The pressure in the money market has resulted in some serious consequences, including a general decline in values on the Stock Exchange. The failure of the firm of Barton & Allen, announced at 2 o'clock, caused a general panicky feeling, in which there was a fall of ¾ to 7¼ per cent in values. The house was supposed to be the confidential agents of Commodore Vanderbilt, the senior member being his nephew, and the junior his grandson. Under the announcement of their inability to meet engagements, stocks were thrown overboard, amid the wildest confusion, for any price. The failure is understood to be the result of carrying Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Western Union, and New York Central stocks in the extremely stringent money market of the past three weeks, the daily large commissions having eaten up the cash resources of the firm, and so taxed those of its customers that they were unable to respond. Other suspensions are rumored, but not confirmed. The market finally rallied to a considerable extent from its extreme depression, and closed quite steady, with indications that the worst is over. It is the general belief that the financial storm will clear the atmosphere, and that Wall street is on the eve of a better condition of affairs.

There are many complaints at the persistent action of certain street parties on the usury matter, and the claim is made that, but for their intervention, the panic of to-day would not have occurred.

Money was scarce and dearer to-day. Early business on call was at ⅛@¼ per diem; but during the afternoon the rates advanced to ⅛@¾, and after 3 o'clock the dealings were at ⅛@¾ per cent. Just before 4 o'clock the rate fell to 7 per cent.

The express companies received a million and three-quarters to-day.

The outstanding legal-tenders show a decrease of $200,000.

Foreign exchange is heavy, and sales were made for cash from 107¼ down to 107 for sixty days sterling, and 107⅞ to 107 13-16 for sight, while cable transfers were offered at 108⅛ cash to-morrow.

Gold was weak early in the day, and fell to 117¼, afterwards became firmer, rising to 117⅝, but finally declined to 117¼@117⅜. Loans were at 3@5 per cent for carrying, and flat for borrowing. Clearings, 124 millions. Treasury disbursements, $162,000. Customs receipts, $419,000. The Treasury sells a million and a half to-morrow.

Governments were dull and heavy, closing feverish. State bonds were neglected.

During the first half hour of business on the Stock Exchange, an advance on ¼@¾ per cent was made, and the market ruled firm, but a free selling movement prevailed at the first Board, and prices by noon were slightly lower. During the second call the market was very excited, and prices rapidly declined from 1 to nearly 8 per cent, Western Union falling to 78; New York Central to 97⅞; Lake Shore to 88⅞; Pacific Mail to 53¼; Erie to 63⅞; Rock Island to 104⅞; Wabash to 69; Union Pacific to 25; Ohio's to 40⅞, and C. C. & I. C. to 35⅛; Harlem to 120, and St. Paul to 54. Subsequently there was a recovery of 1@4¼ per cent, chiefly in the stocks above mentioned, and the market closed quite strong.

At a meeting here to-day of the Directors of the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, it was determined to enter into arrangements to secure it its full share of business of all connecting lines east and west. The contract with the Hocking Valley Road was also perfected, making the C., C. & I. C. an important coal road.

One million one hundred and forty-two thousand dollars of canceled gold certificates were sent to Washington to-day.

Sterling, 107¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	118⅞	Coupons, '67	117⅞
5-20s of '62	118⅞	Coupons, '68	[illegible]
Coupons, '64	116⅞	10-40s	112⅞
Coupons, '65	116⅞	Currency 6s	113⅞
Coupons, '65 (new)	118⅞	New 5s	116

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	92	Virginias, old	40
Tennessees, old	78	North Carolinas, old	30
Tennessees, new	78	North Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	48		

STOCKS.

Canton	85	St Paul pfd	71
W. U. Tel	79	Wabash	[illegible]
Quicksilver	35	Wabash pfd	[illegible]
Adams Express	93¼	Fort Wayne	[illegible]
Wells Fargo	79⅜	Terre Haute	[illegible]
American Express	65⅞	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	72⅝	Chicago & Alton	110
Pacific Mail	54⅞	Chicago & Alton pfd	112
New York Central	98⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	41⅞
Erie	63⅞	C., C. & C.	82
Erie pfd	74	C., B. & Q.	108
Harlem	120	Lake Shore	89⅞
Harlem pfd	126	Indiana Central	36⅞
Michigan Central	104	Illinois Central	117⅞
Pittsburgh	88⅞	Union Pacific stocks	29
Northwestern	74	Union Pacific bonds	85
Northwestern pfd	85	Central Pacific bonds	102⅞
Rock Island	105⅞	Del., Lack. & Western	98
N. J. Central	98	B., H. & Erie	3⅞
St. Paul	54⅞		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 16—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s@12s 2d; white, 11s 5d@11s 7d; club, 11s 9d@12s. Corn, 27s 6d. Pork, 67s. 6d. Lard, 39s.

LIVERPOOL, April 16—1 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Lard, 39s. 6d.

LONDON, April 16.—Consols, 93¼; 5-20s of '65, 94¼; do of '67, 93⅞; 10-40s, 89⅞; new 5s, 92; Erie, 51⅞.

FRANKFORT, April 16.—Five-twenties of '62, 96.

PARIS, April 16.—Rentes, 56f.

LIVERPOOL, April 16.—Cotton dull; middling upland, 9⅛d; Orleans, 9¼@9½c; sales, 10,000 bales; American, 6,000; speculation and export, 2,000.

Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat, 12s 2d. Flour, 27s 6d. Corn, 27s 6d.

Beef, 82s 6d. Lard, 39s 6d. Cheese, 68s. Cumberlands, 38s 6d; short ribs, 40s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The trade movement was only moderately brisk to-day with the jobbers, and the commission houses report a quiet business. The market for cotton goods was unchanged, and fairly active for the best makes of sheetings, shirtings, and colored cottons. Broadway brown sheetings now sell at 11½c. Cottonades are more in demand, and glazed cambrics are moving freely. Prints rule more active for white-ground fancies and fancy "polka spots." Dress goods and shawls are quiet, and woolens dull. Foreign goods rule inactive. The *Daily Bulletin* says some failures among the linen importers are reported. Ribbons, laces, and French dress fabrics are selling low at auction.

Pittsburgh Live-Stock Market.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 16.—CATTLE—Market slow; arrivals heavy; best, 6¾@6½c; stockers, 3¾@4½c; common, 5@5½c.

SHEEP—Market quiet; arrivals heavy; best, 6½@7c; medium, 6@6½c; common, 5¼@5½c.

HOGS—Market unchanged; arrivals fair; Philadelphia, $5.90@6.00; Yorkers, $5.30@5.50.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, April 16.—Crude petroleum quiet and unchanged; $2.30@2.35. Refined lower on cars here for western trade, 16c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 16.—COTTON—In limited demand and weak; middling upland, 19¾c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and heavy. Receipts, 15,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.90@6.40; common to good extra, $6.90@7.50; good to choice, $7.65@8.25; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.50; Ohio, $7.90@10.50; St. Louis, $7.50@12.75. Rye flour quiet at $4.10@[illegible]. Corn meal quiet. Wheat dull and lower; holders disposed to realize, and offer stock freely; receipts, [illegible] bu; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, afloat, $1.64; No. 3 spring, $1.50@1.55; rejected, $1.45; red Western, $1.80@1.85; amber, $1.90; white, in store, $2.10@2.20. Rye dull; Western, 82c. Barley in buyers' favor; Western, $1.00. Malt quiet; Western, $1.10@1.32½. Corn firm, with fair demand; receipts, 11,000 bu; new mixed Western, 64½@65½c; old do afloat, 65½@66c; do in store, 63½@64c; yellow, 65½@66c. Oats a shade firmer, with moderate business; receipts, 31,000 bu; new mixed Western, 51@54c; white Western, 52½@56½c; new black, 49@53c.

CLOVER SEED—Quiet; 8½@8¾c. Timothy dull, at $3.65@3.75.

EGGS—Easier; Western, 17½@18c.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Quiet and firm at 40@55c.

LEATHER—In fair demand at 28½@31c; Oronoco, 27@27½c.

WOOL—Dull and irregular; unwashed, 38c; Ohio, 52@55c; Iowa, 53.

GROCERIES—Coffee lower, with good demand; Rio, 16½@18½c. Sugar irregular; fair to good refining, 7¾@8¾c. Molasses firm; Cuba, 34c; Porto Rico, 60c. Rice steady at 7¼@8¼c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 10c; refined, 20¼c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 56½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; prime mess, $16.50@17.00. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats a shade firmer; short hams, 12¼c; bulk shoulders, @7⅞c; packed middles firmer; short clear 9¼c; long clear, 9¼c. Lard firm; Western steam, 9@9 1-16c; kettle, 9¼@9 5-16c.

BUTTER—Less active; fair to good Western, 30@40c.

CHEESE—Quiet and steady; at 12@16½c.

WHISKY—Less active and firmer at 92c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; superfine, $4.75@5.50; extras, $6.25@6.75; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $7.75@8.25. Wheat, prime steady, other grades dull; red, $1.85@1.95; white, $2.05; amber, $1.92@1.95. Rye steady; State and Western, 85c. Corn firm; yellow, 62@63c; mixed 62c; white, 65c. Oats active; white, 50½@51c; light mixed, 48@49c.

PROVISIONS—Fairly active. Mess pork, $17.50; hams, 14@15c; sides, 9½@10c; shoulders, 7½@8c. Lard held at 8¾@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13½c; refined, 19½c.

WHISKY—Dull; Western, iron bound, 91c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, April 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull but firm; No. 1 held at $1.73; No. 2, at $1.63. Corn steady; mixed 46@47c. Oats quiet; No. 1 State 40c.

PETROLEUM—Refined rather firmer, but unchanged. Car lots, 16c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, April 16.—COTTON—Dull and lower; good ordinary, 16c; low middling, 17½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; $5.00@10.00. Cornmeal quiet and weak; $2.40. Oats quiet; 41@42c. Corn dull and nominal.

HAY—Dull and nominal.

BRAN—14½@14½c.

BACON—Firm; shoulders, 7½c; clear sides, 10c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, April 16.—FLOUR—Dull; extra family, $6.50.

PROVISIONS—Very strong; buyers from St. Louis and Cincinnati in market; mess pork, $17.50. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 9½c; clear, 9¾c packed; bulk shoulders, 6¼c; clear rib, 8½c; clear, 8¾c, loose. Lard—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at 88c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; double extra, $6.37½@6.50; treble extra, $7.00@8.00; family, $9.00@10.50. Corn quiet at 62@65c. Oats quiet at 45@42c.

BRAN—Quiet at 75c.

HAY—Firm at $23.00@25.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $17.25. Bacon firmer at 7¾@9¾@9⅞@10c. Lard unchanged; refined tierce, 9c; keg, 10c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; fair to fully fair, 8½@9c. Molasses dull; common fermenting, 40c. Coffee dull at 17@19½c.

WHISKY—Quiet; choice Western, 93c.

COTTON—Quiet; sales, 4,300 bales; good ordinary, 15½@16c; low middlings, 17¼@17½c; middlings, 18¼@18½c; middling Orleans, 18⅞c. Receipts, 5,299 bales. Exports—Coast, 424 bales; Russia, 6,165 bales; Liverpool, 3,969 bales; stock, 171,122 bales.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat dull but firm; sales 3 cars white Michigan at $1.90; 1 car Duluth at $1.60. Corn dull; sales 10,000 bu in store at 53c; 4 cars on track at 52c. Oats dull; sales, 1 car Western at 38½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, in better demand; prices unchanged. Wheat steady; fair red Western, $1.80@1.85; amber, $1.90@1.95. Corn, Western mixed, 61½c. Oats quiet; Western mixed, 48@50c; white, 51c. Rye quiet.

PROVISIONS—Strong; no stock offering. Lard firmer and higher; 9@9¼c.

BUTTER—Western scarce and wanted.

WHISKY—Firmer; 91c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, April 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra white Michigan, $1.45; amber Michigan, $1.68, spot; $1.69¼ seller May; No. 1 red, $1.74½; No. 2, $1.68 spot; $1.70 seller May. Corn quiet; high mixed, 44c, seller May; 45c seller June. Oats a shade higher; Michigan, 38c.

CLOVER SEED—$4.65.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 300 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 700 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 16.—Wheat quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.82. Corn dull; Western, 58c. Barley steady; Canada, $1.10.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, April 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.31½; No. 2, $1.22. Oats firm; No. 2, 27½c. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2, 38c. Rye steady; No. 1, 61½c. Barley firm; No. 2, 84c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, April 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra white, $1.95; No. 1, $1.88½; amber, $1.78. Corn steady; yellow, 44c; mixed, 43c. Oats in good demand; 36c bid; 36½c asked.

CLOVER SEED—$5.00.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; $7.50@7.65. Wheat quiet at $1.65@1.67. Corn firm at 41c. Rye quiet at 80c. Oats steady at 33@38c.

PROVISIONS—Active and strong. Pork—sales at $17.00 spot; $18.00 seller June. Lard very firm; steam 8¾@8⅞c; kettle, 8¾c. Bulk meats strong; shoulders, 6⅜@6¾c; clear rib, 8⅜@8½c spot; 8⅝c buyer June; clear, 8⅞c. Bacon stronger; shoulders, 7¼@7½c; clear rib, 9⅝@9¾c; clear, 9¾@9⅞c.

WHISKY—Steady at 88c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping. Wheat quiet and unchanged; only sample lots sold. Corn steady; No. 2, 33½@34c on East track; 40@42c for sacked. Oats better; No. 2, 30c on East track; 33½c for sacked. Barley dull and unchanged; No. 2, 80@90c. Rye better at 66@68c.

WHISKY—No sales.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm and higher, at $17.00 spot, and $17.00@17.25 seller May. Bulk meats firm; clear rib, 8½c spot. Bacon active, and tending higher. Lard higher; prime steam, 8¾c spot.

HOGS—Lower at $4.00@5.10.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ... April 16.

Schr Gilbert Knapp, Ahnapee, 143 cds wood.
Schr Ethan Allen, Kewaunee, 4,000 railroad ties, 400 telegraph poles.
Prop St. Joseph, Manitowoc, 72 bags wheat, 100 brls flour, 144 bdls leather, 50 rolls leather, 40 doz tubs, 200 doz pails, 500 bxs clothes-pins, 60 doz chairs, 86 doz baskets, 41 rolls wire cloth, 20 bdls lath, and sundries.
Schr Hattie Fisher, Grand Haven, 70 cds wood, 751 lbs butter.
Schr Evelyn, Holland, 30 cds wood.
Schr Nellie Church, Manistee, 110 m ft lumber.
Bark R. J. Sanborn, Manistee, 150 m ft lumber.
Scow Flora, Saugatuck, 80 m ft lumber.
Schr Whirlwind, Amsterdam, 30 m lath, 100 cds wood.
Schr Guide, Ludwig's Pier, 50 cords wood.
Schr Potomac, Muskegon, 160 m ft lumber, 30 m ft lath.
Prop Geo. Dunbar, Muskegon, 120 m ft lumber.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 120 m ft lumber.
Schr El Tempo, Manitowoc, 1,500 telegraph poles, 70 m shingles.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 40 m ft lumber, 25 cords slabs, 50 rolls leather, 40 dozen brooms, 20 brls dried peaches.
Schr J. A. Johnson, Saugatuck, 90 m ft lumber.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 55 m ft lumber.
Schr Elva, Grand Haven, 41 m ft lumber.

CLEARED ... April 16.

Barge Contest, Muskegon, light.
Schr Elva, Holland, light.
Prop St. Joseph, Grand Haven, 75 pkgs dry goods, 26 cases boots and shoes, 431 pkgs groceries, 183 brls sugar, 45 brls oil, 100 brls cement, 60 sheets iron, and sundries.
Scow Flora, Saugatuck, light.
Schr Glad Tidings, Muskegon, light.
Schr Gipsey, Muskegon, light.
Schr Antares, Muskegon, light.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, light.
Schr E. Scoville, Muskegon, light.
Schr Nellie Church, Sheboygan, light.
Bark R. J. Sanborn, Manistee, light.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, light.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Manistee, 1,000 bu corn, 500 bu oats, 5 brls sugar, 5 brls glass, 1 bdl sash, 1 propeller wheel.
Schr Evelyn, Holland, 20 pkgs sundries, 10 bu potatoes.
Scow Coaster, Lake Herald, light.
Schr Whirlwind, Ludington, light.
Barge Mercury, Ludington, 20 brls oil.
Schr Maggie Thompson, Whitehall, light.
Schr Guide, St. Joseph, light.
Schr Lewis Ludington, North Bay, light.
Scow Sea Star, Whitehall, light.
Schr O. K. Johnson, Saugatuck, light.
Schr S. A. Johnson, Saugatuck, light.
Schr Lizzie Throop, Claybank, light.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 1 ton broom corn.
Schr El Tempo, Manistee, light.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 10 brls pork, 48 cases dry goods, 50 bxs groceries, 15 bxs glassware.
Schr Geo. L. Seaver, Ludington, light.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, light.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, light.
Schr Live Oak, Manistee, light.
Scow Banner, South Haven, light.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Lake freights were dull at 15c for corn to Buffalo, and 16c for wheat.

The following quotations are furnished in lumber freights: Manistee, $3.00; Ludington, $2.75; Muskegon, $2.50; Oconto, $4.00; Wisconsin, $3.50; Pentwater, $2.75.

ILLINOIS & MICHIGAN CANAL.

LOCKPORT, Ill., April 16, 1873.

Boats will be allowed to draw 4 ft. 8 in. until further notice. WM. THOMAS, General Supt.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., April 16.—The steamer Depue arrived last evening, towing the canal-boat Gipsey Queen, from Henry, loaded with corn for Chicago, and a barge from Hennepin, loaded with property for the LaSalle coal mines. The steamer Baker arrived light, from St. Louis, this morning, having dropped her ice barges at Peru, for Huse, Loomis & Co., of St. Louis, and departed towing canal-boats Montauk, light, for Bath, and Illadore, to load with lumber for Henry; also, towing from Peru three barges of ice for Huse, Loomis & Co., bound for Memphis.

The river is falling very slowly.

The Gipsey Queen, loaded with corn for Chicago, passed into the canal to-day. Nothing passed out.

CANAL COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, April 16.—ARRIVED—Peter and Paul, Utica, 5,700 bu corn; Cuba, Ottawa, 5,800 bu corn; Midge, Marseilles, 5,900 bu corn; Mary Walker, Prison, 65 yds stone, 35 brls lime; Col. Manning, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Constitution, Lemont, 75 yds stone; R. H. Atkinson, Lemont, 69 yds stone; Martin Hogan, Lemont, 50 yds stone; Traveler, Lemont, 85 yds stone; S. & T., Lemont, 79 yds stone; Reliance, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Rescue, Lemont, 85 yds stone; Edwin Walker, Lemont, 85 yds stone; H. R. Carpenter, Sag, 80 yds stone; Maj. Flower, Willow Springs, 89 yds stone; Augusta, Lemont, 65 yds stone.

CLEARED—Excelsior, Lemont, light; Wave, Morris, 31,000 ft lumber; Lilly, Morris, 15,100 ft lumber; Martin Hogan, Lemont, light; Reliance, Lemont, light; Rescue, Lemont, light; H. L. Carpenter, Lemont, light; Mary Walker, Lemont, light; Edwin Walker, Jr., Lemont, light; Constitution, Lemont, light; Col. Martin, Lemont, light; May Flower, Willow Springs, light; R. A. Atkinson, Lemont, light; S. & T., Lemont, light.

ITEMS.

Some of the prominent vessel men of this city take quite a contrary view concerning the advance in towing rates at Detroit, and fail to see how the recent action of many of the vessel-owners here will interfere with these matters at the City of the Straits. The Detroit towing, even with 15 per cent added, is said to be the cheapest towing in the world. The average towing distance is not less than 200 miles, and sometimes it has been as high as 400.

The tug Ewing is going into the dock to have a new stern bearing put on, the old one being worn out.

—The vessels in our harbor have their colors at half-mast to-day, as a token of respect to the memory of Mr. John Martin, the prominent ship-builder of Cleveland, recently deceased.

—The ports on the east shore of Lake Michigan are open from Manistee south.

—A letter from Oconto states that the ice in Green Bay is still solid, but the rivers are open, and it is thought the ice will break up soon.

—The Engleman Line will commence running steamers between Milwaukee and Grand Haven on and after Monday next.

—The schooner Seaton was chartered on 'Change to-day at 14c on wheat to Oswego.—*Toledo Blade.*

OPENING OF THE STRAITS OF MACKINAC.

Year.		*Year.*	
1854	April 24	1864	April 22
1855	May 1	1865	April 20
1856	May 1	1866	April 28
1857	April 30	1867	April 21
1858	April 5	1868	April 20
1859	April 3	1869	April 24
1860	April 12	1870	April 17
1861	April 24	1871	April 2
1862	April 7	1872	April 29
1863	April 16		

OPENING AND CLOSING OF THE WELLAND CANAL:

Year.	*Opened.*	*Closed.*
1864	April 14	Dec. 11
1865	April 17	Dec. 13
1866	April 17	Dec. 15
1867	April 17	Dec. 15
1868	April 15	Dec. 6
1869	April 20	Dec. 11
1870	April 19	Dec. 17
1871	April 6	Dec. 1
1872	April 22	Dec. 10

OPENING AND CLOSING OF THE ST. LAWRENCE AND LACHINE CANALS:

Year.	*Opened.*	*Closed.*
1860	April 20	Dec. 5
1861	April 24	Dec. 4
1862	May 5	Dec. 6
1863	May 4	Dec. 10
1864	April 28	Dec. 8
1865		
1866	May [illegible]	Dec. 7
1867	May 1	Dec. 4
1868	April 25	Nov. 25
1869	May 3	Dec. 3
1870	May 2	
1871	May --	Dec. --
1872	May --	Dec. --

—The steamer Keweenaw will leave Detroit for Detour on Thursday next, and go as far beyond as the ice will permit. On her second trip it is expected that she will be able to reach the Sault River and the canal.

—It is thought that the steamer Benton, which leaves Detroit for Saginaw, will have no difficulty in getting through.

—An exchange says: "The business of the lakes is to be greatly increased by the establishment of lines of propellers between Buffalo and Chicago, by the New York Central, and Hudson River, and Erie Railroad Companies, and the former company will, in addition, establish a line between Duluth and Buffalo. These changes have been made necessary by the increased demand for facilities to make shipments by the lakes, and the new tariff of freight rates, recently adopted by Eastern railroad companies, has caused the plan, which has been under consideration for a long time, to assume a practicable shape.

—The harbor at Erie, Pa., is open.

—Active preparations are making in the work of fitting out the steamers of the Northern Transportation Company, so as to commence regular trips as soon as the Welland Canal is open for business. The Company resumes operations this spring with twenty-one first-class, fully equipped, upper-cabin steamers, all thoroughly renovated and repaired, and in the most complete order.—*Ogdensburgh Journal.*

—The Detroit *Post* gives the following concerning the Canadian lights on Lake Huron and Georgian Bay: The first of these after leaving the River St. Clair is at Goderich, which exhibits a light from a bank 150 feet above the lake. Twenty miles beyond, and lying due northeast, is Clark Point, where a light elevated 37 feet above the lake is displayed. Chantry Island lies 2¼ miles beyond, and the Isle of Coves at the northeast entrance to the Georgian Bay. In the latter bay lights are exhibited at Griffith Island, Nottawasaga Island, Collingwood, Christian Island, Byng Inlet, Michael Point, Parry Sound, Lonely Island, Red Rock, Partridge Island, and Range lights are located at Clapperton and at Sulphur Islands. The light at Collingwood is a red one, and located on the breakwater pier.

REAL ESTATE.

CHEAP LOTS

At FORREST HILL, on monthly payments; beautifully located; streets graded; near depot and three railroads, west of Englewood, on Western-av. Apply to C. L. BECKWITH, 112 and 114 South Water-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between N. C. Johnson and A. W. Johnson is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing by said firm will be paid by said N. C. Johnson, and all debts due said firm are to be collected by him. N. C. JOHNSON. A. W. JOHNSON. Dated Chicago, April 14, 1873.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

You Can Bet Your Bottom Dollar

That there exists no case of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swelling, or Stiff Joints, which the Centaur Liniment, white wrapper, will not alleviate and cure.

Mark the difference. It is the Centaur Liniment, yellow wrapper, which is again placing so many used-up horses in the harness. We care not whether the case be Spavins, Sweeney, Scratches, Strains, or any Swelling—the effect is wonderful.

Children Cry

For Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic, and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil.

Schenck's Pulmonic Candy

Embraces in a great degree all the principles of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and, while as pleasant to the palate as the purest of confections, its medicinal properties make it effectual in coughs, colds, bronchial and catarrhal affections, &c. It is the most acceptable remedy for children or infants, and can be given with impunity; while for professional gentlemen, or those who suffer from loss of voice, it is indispensable.

These candies are put up in 25 cent boxes, convenient for the pocket, and are for sale by all druggists and dealers.

J. H. SCHENCK & SON, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

Official Drawing, March 31, 1873.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

$100,000.	$50,000.	$25,000.	$10,000.	$5,000.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Beware of parties representing themselves as Agents of the Royal Havana Lottery.

This Lottery has been in existence 70 years, and the drawing never yet postponed.

Information furnished and prizes cashed by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall-st., New York, P. O. Box [illegible].

TO RENT.

TO RENT,

Stores and Basements in marble-front block on Wabash-av., near Twenty-second-st.

Stores under Continental Hotel, corner State-st. and Eldridge-court.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

On and after May 1, the Chicago Agency of the MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. will occupy the Basement Office, No. 170 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.

FRISBIE & RAPPLEYE, General Agents.

BUSINESS CARD.

C. H. DYER & CO.,

Corner Wabash-av. and Madison-st., dealers in all kinds of Fuel. Illinois Coal per ton, delivered, $6; Kirkland Grate Coal (best Indiana) per ton, delivered, $[illegible]; Wabash Coal (Indiana Bituminous) per ton, delivered, $[illegible]. Hard Coal and Wood of all kinds always on hand.

ALL RIGHT SALVE.

All Right Salve for Burns, Boils,

CORNS!

DR. STEPHENS, 124 Dearborn-st.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 2 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 16.

The demand for money in this market seems to be a little more active at the banks, the largest borrowers being grain speculators who, it is intimated, have made arrangements for pretty extensive operations in buying and holding corn. It is well known that a party of some half a dozen capitalists had already been holding a large amount of this grain, and the recent unfavorable weather has possibly encouraged them to buy more. The weather has also been unfavorable to country trade, and city merchants report unsatisfactory collections, and are consequently obliged to ask for more accommodations at bank. There is, however, a good supply of money in the open market to be had at 10 per cent on collaterals of local stocks and other similar securities. This is a very moderate rate of interest for Chicago, where the ordinary profits of our local joint stock companies of every kind are from 20 to 25 per cent per annum, and as long as money can be borrowed at 10 per cent the market cannot be called tight. Within the next ten days, many of the vessels now loaded with grain in the harbor will be able to leave and other vessels come in for charter. Much of the grain now being carried by local capital will be shipped and drawn against, which will increase the supply of money.

New York exchange was scarcer, and prices were higher to-day. Sales being made between banks at 50 cents, and also at 60 cents per $1,000 premium.

The Traders' Insurance Company has declared a 5 per cent dividend, payable May 5.

THE NEW YORK MONEY PANIC.

The folly of attempting to force men to sell or rent their property at a certain fixed legal price below the market value, is illustrated by the result of the attempt to enforce the usury law in New York. The men who own the money are determined they will not lend it at the arbitrary legal rate of interest, and when the would-be borrowers call the law to their aid the owners of the money withdraw it entirely from the market, send it elsewhere, and cause a panic in stocks. The effect upon the price of stocks is immediate, and attracts attention at once, but the same principles of finance operate in any part of the country and upon any kind of property, only that in other markets than New York the process is slower, and does not attract attention so directly to the cause. The attempt to legally establish the price of money in one market at less than it is worth elsewhere only drives capital away, and causes a depreciation in the value of other property. The financial situation in New York was, however, far from favorable before this attempt to enforce the usury law. The New York banks had been growing poorer for over a month, and New York merchants had been borrowing largely of Boston, but there has evidently been a large drain of capital from both cities in some direction, as will be seen by the following comparison of the deposits of the associated banks in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia at the undermentioned dates:

	March 3.	April 5.
New York	$202,066,100	$187,687,000
Boston	53,035,700	47,728,000
Philadelphia	41,495,605	40,124,810
	$296,597,405	$275,549,810
Decrease	21,047,595	

The decline in the prices of railway stocks in New York to-day is shown by the following comparison of closing prices for April 15 and 16, respectively:

	April 15.	April 16.
Western Union	83½	78
Pacific Mail	56	54
New York Central	100⅛	98⅞
Erie	64⅞	63⅞
Lake Shore	90⅜	88⅝
Union Pacific	32	29
Rock Island	107	105
St. Paul	56	54
Wabash	67⅝	75
C., C. & I. C.	38	36⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	43⅛	41⅞

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	116½	116¾
5-20s of '64	116¾	117
5-20s of '65	118⅜	118⅝
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	118⅜	116
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	117⅛	116⅜
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	116⅛	116⅜
10-40s	112⅛	112⅜
U. S. 5s, (New Issue)	113⅛	113⅜
Gold and Gold Coupons	116⅞	117⅛
Gold Exchange		117⅛
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	107⅜@108⅝	
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	99⅛	& int.
Cook County 7s	99⅛	& int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	92@95	

THE REVISION OF THE COINAGE.

The following circular has been issued by the Director of the Mint, explaining the purpose of the recent Coinage act to be the bringing of the coins of the United States in circulation up to the standard weight, or, in other words, to make them what they purport to be on their face, which they are not now, as is illustrated by the fact that when gold is wanted for shipment double eagles are at a premium because full-weighted:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1, 1873.

Section 14 of the Coinage act of 1873 provides that gold coins which have become reduced in weight by natural abrasion, not more than one-half of one per centum below the standard weight, after a period of circulation of 20 years, and a proportionate rate for a less period, shall be received at their nominal value at the United States Treasury and its offices.

The following tables exhibit the standard weight, legal limit of abrasion, and least current weight of single pieces, and sums of $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000 United States gold coin (excluding the dollar), under the act referred to:

Statements exhibiting the standard weight, legal limit of abrasion, and least current weight of United States gold coin after a circulation of twenty years, under the provisions of the Coinage act of 1873:

WEIGHT OF SINGLE PIECES.

Denomination.	Standard weight, in grains.	½ per cent abrasion, in grains.	Least current weight, in grains.
Double eagle	516.0	2 58-100	513 42-100
Eagle	258.0	1 29-100	256 71-100
Half eagle	129.0	64-100	128 36-100
Three-dollar	77.4	38-100	77 02-100
Quarter eagle	64.5	32-100	64 18-100
Dollar	25.8	13-100	25 67-100

The legal deviation from the standard weight on the coinage of the gold dollar being one-quarter of a grain, it will continue current until reduced in weight below 25 55-100 grains.

Weights of different sums of United States gold coin (excluding the dollar) in Troy ounces, and decimals of the ounce:

	Standard ounces. Ozs.	1000ths.	Less ½ per ct. abrasion. Ozs.	1000ths.	Least current weights. Ozs.	1000ths.
$5,000	268	.750	1	.343	267	.407
$1,000	53	.750	0	.269	53	.481
$500	26	.875	0	.134	26	.741
$100	5	.375	0	.027	5	.348

In weighing coins in bulk at the mints, the ounce Troy, and decimals thereof, is used. The same system will no doubt be followed at the various Treasury offices, but in other places it may be more convenient to use pennyweights and grains, instead of decimals of the ounce Troy. A statement of the standard weights, legal limits of abrasion, and least current weight in ounces, pennyweights, and grains, is also given.

Weights of different sums of United States gold coin (excluding the dollar) in ounces (Troy), pennyweights, and grains:

	Standard weight. Oz.	Pwt.	Grs.	Less ½ per Cent abrasion. Oz.	Pwt.	Grs.	Least current weight. Oz.	Pwt.	Grs.
$5,000	268	15	0	1	6	21	267	8	3
$1,000	53	15	0	0	5	9	53	9	15
$500	26	17	12	0	2	16½	26	14	19½
$100	5	7	12	0	0	12 9-10	5	6	23 1-10

The gold dollar continuing current until the deviation from standard weight in manufacture is exceeded, 5,000 pieces will be current, if not weighing less than 266 143-1000 ounces Troy. For the information of the public, it may be stated that all double eagles, or twenty-dollar pieces, which have not been artificially reduced in weight, will be found within the limit of natural abrasion allowed by law. The same rule will apply generally to eagles, or ten-dollar pieces, coined since 1845; half eagles, or five-dollar pieces, coined since 1855; quarter eagles, or two-and-a-half-dollar pieces, since 1850. The double eagle, or twenty-dollar piece, should continue current for fifty years from date of coinage; the eagle, or ten-dollar piece, for thirty years; the half eagle, or five-dollar piece, for twenty years; the three-dollar piece and quarter eagle, or two-and-a-half-dollar pieces, each fifteen years.

The deviation from standard weight—one-quarter of a grain—allowed by law in the coinage of the gold dollar, exceeds the legal limit of wear by nearly an eighth of a grain. All pieces of this denomination coined since 1849 will be found within the legal tolerance, if not fraudulently reduced in weight. These periods are estimated for coins when they constitute a part of the circulating medium, or are frequently transferred in Treasury and customs transactions.

It would save time, and otherwise facilitate the transactions of business, if persons having payments to make at the Treasury or Custom-Houses, would offer coins of one denomination only, and, so far as practicable, twenty-dollar pieces.

H. R. LINDERMAN,
Director of the Mint.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Tuesday, April 15:

CITY PROPERTY.

Buddan st, between Napoleon place and Swift place, w f, Lot 14, March 14; consideration, $1,800.

Lot 14, Towne's Subdivision of Lot 159, Butterfield's Addition, March 31; consideration, $2,000.

Newton st, s of Division st, e f, Lot 45, April 8; consideration, $500.

Emerald st, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-sixth sts, w f, 72 ft to alley, March 13; consideration, $1,800.

Evans st, between Hoyne and Robey sts, n f, und ½ Lot 16, Oct. 18, 1872; consideration, $225.

Madison st, 264 f w of Oakley st, s f, 24 ft to alley, April 14; consideration, 3,400.

Ewing st, e of Blue Island av, n f, Lot 83, April 14; consideration, $3,400.

Lot 9 Price's Resubdivision of Lots 1 to 4, etc., of Lot 4, in the e ½ ne ¼ Sec. 24, 39, 13, April 13; consideration, $800.

Twenty-eighth st, bet Butler and Hanover sts, n f, Lot 8, March 14; consideration, $1,100.

West Fourteenth st, 72 ft w of Wood st, s f, 24x124 ft, March 7; consideration, $800.

West Fourteenth st, 96 ft w of Wood st, s f, 24x124 ft, March 14; consideration, $800.

Twenty-fifth st, 100 ft e of Hanover st, n f, 49x124 ft, March 24; consideration, $2,500.

Summer st, 75 ft s of Twenty-ninth st, e f, 25x134 ft, March 10; consideration, $750.

Summer st, 50 ft s of Twenty-ninth st, e f, 25x124 ft, March 10; consideration, $750.

Augusta st, 50 ft w of Samuel st, s f, 25x111½ ft, March 22; consideration, $1,200.

Burnside st, n w corner of Thirty-sixth st, e f, 48 ft to alley, March 24; consideration, $2,500.

Bay st, 50 ft e of Prairie av, n f, 37½x125 ft, April 1; consideration, $5,000.

Peoria st, 100 ft s of Madison st, w f, 50 ft, April 10; consideration, $13,800.

Hanover st, 25 ft n of Kosauth st, w f, 25x90 ft, Jan. 15; consideration, $1,300.

The premises No. 272 Fourth av, s ½ Lot 23, Block 129, S S Addition, April 15; consideration, $5,000.

Twenty-second st, w of Halsted st, n f, Lots 1 to 8, Block 1, McCord's Subdivision, with buildings, April 15; consideration, $10,000.

Lake av, n of Egan av, Lot 8 of Lot 73, Ellis' East Addition, April 3; consideration, $9,500.

Lots 13 to 22 and part of Lots 23 and 24, Block 4, and Lots 1, 4, 5, Block 5, Rockwell's Addition, March 15; consideration, $12,500.

Fifth av, n of Harrison st, w f, Lot 15, Block 109, School Section Addition, April 15; consideration, $15,000.

Howard st, 221 ft w of Loomis st, n f, 23x124 ft, April 11; consideration, $825.

Clayton st, n e cor of Leavitt st, s f, 24x124⅝ ft, consideration, $1,600.

South 91 7-10 ft of Lot 2, Subdivision of e 5 acres of w ½ s w ¼ Section 11, 39, 13, s of Lake st, Feb. 21; consideration, $448.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 25, 26, 27, Block 5, Baxter's Subdivision, s w ¼ s e ¼ of Sec 20, 40, 14, March 1; consideration, $1,800.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 47 and 48, Block 1, Phare's Subdivision e ½ s w ¼ 12, 38, 13, dated April 14; consideration, $450.

Lots 9, Hale's Resubdivision of Lots 1 to 8 in Johnston's Subdivision s ½ s e ¼ n e ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $1,400.

Lot 26, in same Resubdivision, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $1,400.

Lot 5, Wood's Resubdivision Lots 20 to 25, Ingram's Subdivision in n ½ s w ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Dec. 8, 1872; consideration, $750.

Lot 57, Bogue's Addition, dated Feb. 8; consideration, $400.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Block 8, Reed's Subdivision s w ¼ s e ¼ 27, 39, 13, dated April 4; consideration, $10,600.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday, April 16:

CITY PROPERTY.

Park av, between Leavitt and Hoyne sts, n f, 30 ft to alley, dated Aug. 1, 1872; consideration, $3,300.

Lot 15 of Mason's Subdivision of Lots 3 and 5, in s ½ of s w ¼ Sec. 31, 40, 14, dated March 20; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 14 in same, dated March 20; consideration, $1,000.

Reuben st, between North av and Keenon st, e f, Lot 5, dated April 15; consideration, $975.

Same as the above, dated March 6; consideration, $900.

Same as the above, dated April 15; consideration, $975.

West Taylor st, between Jefferson and Clinton, n f, 25x103 ft, dated March 7; consideration, $1,650.

Lots 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, and s ½ 6, of e ½ Block 8, of Grant's Addition, dated March 31; consideration, $3,300.

West Fourteenth st, 24 ft w of Wood st, s f, 96x124 ft, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $2,800.

Elston Road, between Crossing st and Armitage road, w f, Lot 2, with improvements, dated April 16; consideration, $1,525.

Centre av, 25 f s of Henry st, w f, 24 f to alley, dated March 13; consideration, $1,300.

Lot 75, in Block 5, of Walker's Dock addition, dated Sept. 23, 1872; consideration, $350.

Lot 28, of e ½ Block 1, of s ½ w ½ n w¼, Sec. 30, 39, 14, dated March 30; consideration, $700.

State st, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth st, w f, 25 f to alley, dated Feb. 21; consideration, $2,600.

South Park Boulevard, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, e f, 100 f to Columbia av, dated Dec. 4, 1872; consideration, $20,000.

Fremont st, n of and near Clay st, w f, 24x125 ft, dated March 1; consideration, $975.

Rucker st, bet Indiana and Hubbard sts, e f, Lot 11, with buildings, dated April 10; consideration, $2,500.

West Fourteenth st, 24 ft w of Wood st, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Feb. 22; consideration, $820.

West Ohio st, bet Ashland av and Rumsey st, n f, Lot 73, with improvements, dated March 29; consideration, $1,600.

Hoyne st, bet Tyler and McGrath sts, e f, Lot 10, dated April 16; consideration, $1,560.

Lot 9, in Kelly's Lot 164, in Butterfield's Addition, dated April 16; consideration, $750.

Butterfield st, bet Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 3; consideration, $1,500.

Wabash av, 146½ ft s of Thirty-third st, e f, 50x164½ ft, dated March 15; consideration, $10,000.

Nora av, 241 ft s of North av, e f, 25x126 ft, dated April 15; consideration, $550.

Thirteenth place, bet Wood and Paulina st, s f, Lot 48, dated April 15; consideration, $500.

Cottage place, bet Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts, w f, Lots 28 and 29, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $9,500.

Bonfield st, s of and near Archer av, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Feb. 21; consideration, $725.

Bonfield st, s of and near Archer av, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Feb. 21; consideration, $725.

Bradley st, e of and near Noble st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 31; consideration, $750.

Sub-Lot 48, of Lot 2, in Block 19, Sheffield's Addition, dated April 16; consideration, $550.

Kansas st, near n w cor of Loomis st, s f, 30x106½ ft, with buildings, dated April 14; consideration, $2,400.

Lot 13, in Block 1 of Sutton's Block 28, Sec 33, 39, 14, dated April 15; consideration, $1,000.

Hanover st, 75 ft north of Kosuth st, w f, 25x90 ft, dated Feb. 21; consideration, $1,300.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

S w ¼ of s w ¼ of Sec. 9, 38, 14 (except s 23 acres), dated April 1; consideration, $50,000.

Und ½ of Lots 2 and 3, in Block 11, Egandale, dated April 1; consideration, $1,375.

Lots 9 and 10, in Block 2, in Hundley's Subdivision in s w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec. 10, 38, 14, dated April 12; consideration, $3,000.

Lots 17 to 24, in Block 2, and Lots 25 to 32, in Block 1, in Scammon's South Park Boulevard Subdivision in n e ¼ s e ¼ of n w ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated March 14; consideration, $40,000. Ira Holmes to Henry E. Pickett.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

N ½ s w ¼ of n w ¼ Sec 23, 39, 13 (except 2½ acres), dated March 14; consideration, $17,500.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 16.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	Receipts. 1873.	Receipts. 1872.	Shipments. 1873.	Shipments. 1872.
Flour, brls	8,769	1,903	8,492	4,412
Wheat, bu	12,240	9,050	20,136	17,895
Corn, bu	48,030	92,360	1,591	43,537
Oats, bu	27,300	23,322	28,873	7,997
Rye, bu	2,600	350		1,600
Barley, bu	1,450	1,500	10,606	4,298
Grass seed, lbs	58,700	90,470	70,181	35,800
Flax seed, lbs				
Broom corn, lbs			1,896	
Cured meats, lbs	233,350	19,630	801,746	317,060
Beef, brls		40		6
Pork, brls	431	150	432	111
Lard, lbs	38,760	11,940	37,000	82,250
Tallow, lbs	10,570	14,380		
Butter, lbs	29,130	24,345	500	21,500
Dressed hogs, No.				
Live hogs, No.	7,894	7,202	7,169	4,345
Cattle, No.	4,224	2,730	3,641	1,351
Sheep, No.	1,363	211	686	322
Hides, lbs	105,960	82,385	44,710	28,970
Highwines, brls	299	425	162	201
Wool, lbs	37,860	12,360	159,000	5,770
Potatoes, bu	4,832	4,813	1,741	1,000
Lumber, m ft	445	830	1,419	748
Shingles, m	2,050	2,040	2,111	1,833
Lath, m	230	90	119	53
Salt, brls			500	1,227

Withdrawn from store on yesterday for city consumption: 2,551 bu wheat; 1,785 bu corn; 4,400 bu oats; 225 bu rye; 1,167 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store, this morning, up to 10 o'clock; 14 cars wheat; 54 cars corn; 13 cars oats; and 2 cars barley. Total, 83 cars, or 35,000 bu. Also, 11,400 bu No. 2 corn, and 22,900 bu rejected do, by canal.

The Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners were in Chicago to-day, and talked freely with several members about the inspection of canal corn, which has called forth extensive remark. The 7 boat loads that came in yesterday were all inspected as rejected, though generally conceded to be fully equal to the great bulk of No. 2 now in store. It is highly desirable that a good Committee of Appeals be appointed speedily; so that disputed cases can be referred without delay. No honest inspector would object to having the responsibility shifted from his shoulders, in cases where the grain is near the line that divides two grades.

We note that the barley-doctoring business is as active as ever, though carried on a little more quietly. A West Side chemist is understood to have a mill in constant operation, where sulphur is used with an abandon that suggests the wish to avoid the article in the next world by getting rid of it in this.

Perhaps it would be only in Utopia that we could altogether steer clear of doctored barley, and canned dried peas, flour-and-water oysters, and the numerous adulterations and short weights that now disgrace commercial life. But all honorable men owe it to themselves and the community to expose and frown upon such cheatings and the cheaters, wherever they may be found.

The adoption by Congress of the recommendation of Rountree's bill, reported in our issue of this morning, from Springfield, would have the effect to abolish our lake statistics at one sweep. One can scarcely think that the bill was offered at the suggestion of our local vessel-owners or agents, though there be among them one or two individuals of the wrong-headed stripe, who hold it a mortal sin for any one to know what they are doing, or to guess at what they are going to do. We do not think the vessel-men, as a class, would be willing to shut off from themselves, as well as from others, a knowledge of the magnitude of the produce movement, which would certainly result if the above noted suggestion could be carried into effect. While on this subject we may be permitted to say that it is poor policy to withhold information from the press, or to induce others to withhold it, because the press discusses the transportation question as an item in the difference between the price paid to the producer and by the consumer.

The leading produce markets were generally quiet to-day, except in corn and oats, the miserable weather tending to make everybody fidgetty, yet listless. The rain was not decided enough to cause strength, while there was just enough of it to prevent weakness. The receipts of grain continue light, and probably will do so for some time to come, except in corn gathered on the canal during the winter to await transportation to this city.

There was a good demand for dry goods, not only to meet the wants of local retailers, but to supply interior merchants, and firmness again pervaded the market for all standard staple articles, and for seasonable fabrics generally. Groceries were quoted quiet, and without change in values. The inquiry was principally in the shape of small orders, though in the aggregate a very fair distribution was effected. Quotations were generally adhered to. Butter continues weak, and declining. Sellers, in anticipation of lower rates, are anxious to prevent, as far as possible, an accumulation, and are freely shading prices when, to effect sales, it becomes necessary to do so. Bagging sold to a fair extent at former prices. No changes were noted in the cheese, canned goods, fish, and dried fruit markets, a moderate amount of trading being done at substantially yesterday's prices. Hay was dull, but was firm, owing to meagre receipts. Hides and leather were unchanged. Oils were quoted firm, with a fair business doing.

There was a moderate amount of trading at the lumber yards to-day. The higher grades are generally firm. Common descriptions are unchanged. Shingles are in good shipping demand, and scarce. Metals, nails, and tinners' stock were in good demand on both local and interior account, present prices being firmly adhered to. There was no change in iron and steel, merchants report a tolerably fair trade. Naval stores are meeting with an improved inquiry, and prices are ruling steady. Common brick has declined; now quoted weak at $8.00@9.00; other building materials are unchanged. Wool and hops remain quiet. A slight improvement is noticed in the demand for broom-corn, and stocks are gradually becoming reduced, though the supply of common corn is sufficient for present requirements. Seeds were in moderate demand and firm. Choice peachblow potatoes continue to meet with a good inquiry, and are firm at 60@63c on track. Green fruits were in moderate request. Apples are easy. Cranberries are dull and lower. Oranges and lemons are firm. Poultry was in good local demand, and steady at yesterday's prices. Eggs were a trifle firmer this morning, being in moderate supply and good demand.

Highwines were inactive, but firmer, in sympathy with a stronger tone reported from New York. Holders were firm in asking 87c per gallon, while 86½c was the best bid; hence no sales.

Lake freights were dull and nominally easier. It was stated that vessels were offered at 15c for corn by sail to Buffalo, with none wanted. The asking price for wheat to do was nominally 16c. Rail freights were also quoted weak, both eastward and westward from Chicago, owing to the light forward movement for several days past.

Provisions were more active and irregular. Mess pork was in good demand early, and advanced 10c per brl, but only a few lots were taken, and then several holders were so anxious to sell that their offerings broke the market down to nearly 10c below the closing price of yesterday, though New York was quoted stronger. Lard was not much wanted, and closed a shade easier than yesterday. Meats were firm, with a few large lots taken for shipment. The later dulness in the speculative market was probably due to reports of the stock excitement in New York. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller April, $16.35@16.40; do seller May, $16.45@16.50; do seller June, $16.75@16.80; do seller July, $17.10@17.15; prime mess, none here; old pork, $15.50@16.00. Lard, cash or seller April, $8.40@8.45; do seller May, $8.50@8.55; do seller June, $8.70@8.75. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12½c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6⅛@6¼c for shoulders; 8@8⅛c for long clear; 8⅛@8¼c for short ribs; and 8⅜@8½c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6⅜@6⅝c. English meats, 7⅝@8c for Cumberlands; 8⅛c for short ribs; 8⅝@8¾c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7½c for shoulders, 9c for clear ribs, 9½c for short clear, and 12½@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.50; extra mess do, $10.00@10.50; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7½@8⅛c; grease quotable at 5¼@6⅛c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork seller May at $16.50; 500 brls do seller June at $16.95; 1,750 brls do at $16.90; 1,000 brls do at $16.87½; 1,500 brls do at $16.85; 1,000 brls do at $16.80; 3,750 brls do at $16.75; 500 brls do seller July at $17.25; 500 brls do at $17.15; 250 tcs lard seller May at $8.55; 500 tcs do at $8.50; 250 tcs do seller June at $8.75; 110,000 lbs short ribs at 8⅛c; 400,000 lbs do seller June at 8¾c; 100,000 lbs short clear seller June at 9c.

Flour was rather more active, but still in light demand, the bulk of the trading being on local account. There were very few buying orders from outside, and those only contingent on lower prices, which holders would not agree to. Quotations were unchanged. Rye flour was firmer, and bran less weak. Sales were reported of 30 brls white winter extras (California) at $11.00; 100 brls do (White Collar) at $7.75; 100 brls do (Gem of the West) at $8.75; 400 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (Stockton) at $8.00; 150 brls do (Red Jacket) at $7.25; 100 brls do at $5.00; 400 brls do on private terms; 100 brls rye flour (Forest City) at $4.25; 25 brls do on private terms. Total, 1,505 brls. Also, 40 tons bran at $9.00 on track. The following were the asking quotations at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.25	@10.50
Red winter extras	7.00	@ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	5.75	@ 6.75
Low to medium	4.75	@ 5.75
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50	@ 8.00
Spring superfines	2.90	@ 4.75
Rye flour	4.00	@ 4.30
Bran	8.50	@ 9.00
Middlings	10.00	@14.00

Wheat was dull,—almost stagnant, during a great part of the session,—but averaged a shade higher than the closing prices of yesterday. New York was tame, and Liverpool was reported heavy, without being quotably lower. This caused an unwillingness to take hold, while owners were not disposed to accept a further decline in view of the unsettled weather, and the small receipts. Hence both sides hung back, and the result was very little trading. As usual, under such circumstances, there was a good deal of argument on both sides, which was not backed up by investment. The bear element claimed that the European crop prospects are first-class, in addition to a large supply, including an unexpected addition from Australia; that our winter wheat crop is of extraordinary breadth, and in fine condition; and that the spring wheat planting is not far enough behind to excite fears; while Canada has all the wheat she needs, instead of taking 1,000,000 or 2,000,000 bu from us, as in former years at this season. On the other side, the bull element point to the continued wet weather as a proof that this will be a bad year for wheat, and say that the farmers will not be able to plant half the breadth they had calculated on, because of the impossibility of sowing on wet land, unless they should adopt the old Egyptian method, and go out in boats to "cast their bread upon the waters." The most discouraging feature of our trade is that there are no shipping orders here, except for a few car lots by rail, as speculative shippers are afraid to take hold, with an almost absolute certainty of very high freights, and a poor European demand. Seller May opened this morning at $1.21⅛, advanced to $1.21¼, declined to $1.21⅛, rose to $1.21⅜, and closed at $1.21⅝. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, sold at $1.19⅛@1.19⅜, closing at $1.19⅛. Strictly fresh receipts of do closed at $1.20. No. 1 spring was quiet and firm at $1.30. No. 3 do was nominal at $1.10@1.10½, and rejected do tame at 95c. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 1 spring, special bin, at $1.31; 400 bu do at $1.30; 1,600 bu No. 2 spring at $1.20; 10,000 bu do at $1.19⅜; 20,000 bu do $1.19⅛; 5,000 bu do at at $1.19⅛; 20,000 bu do at $1.19⅛; 800 bu rejected spring at 95c. Total, 59,800 bu.

Corn was active and strong, advancing ½c higher than yesterday, owing to a rather active demand from the short interest, which was principally due to continued bad weather. Our rail receipts are light, and the canal arrivals pan out but slowly, which keeps down the volume of offerings. Outside of this is the fact of increased confidence in the keeping qualities of the corn now in store. Its condition has been a subject of much solicitude, as many thought it was too damp when taken into store to be counted on through the warm, moist weather of early summer. But the corn has been critically examined within the past few days, and is declared to be in excellent keeping trim. Hence parties are buying freely, especially as freights are rumored to be dull, and the effect was especially observable in May options, which were active. Seller May opened at 34⅝c, advanced to 35⅛c, and closed at 35⅛c. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 33⅝@34⅛c, closing at the outside, while strictly fresh receipts closed at 34⅝c. Seller June sold at 37⅛@37⅝c, closing at 37⅝c. Seller July sold at 39@39⅝c; and seller August at 40@40⅜c. Rejected was scarce and strong. Cash sales were reported of 32,400 bu No. 2 at 34⅛c; 15,000 bu do at 34⅛c; 115,000 bu do at 34c; 15,000 bu do at 33⅞c; 10,000 bu do at 33⅜c; 800 bu rejected at 30⅛c; 11,000 bu do at 31½c afloat; 11,000 bu do at 31c afloat. Total, 210,200 bu.

Oats were more active, and stronger; the advance averaged ⅛c per bu, being greatest on lots for immediate delivery. It is probable that several of the shorts held off, anticipating heavy offerings yesterday or the day before, to avoid the loss on changing from winter to summer storage, and, finding themselves mistaken, concluded to fill in to-day. Regular No. 2, or seller the month, opened at 26⅜c, and advanced to 27⅛c at the close. Seller May sold at 28⅜c@28⅞c; and seller June at 30@30⅛c, all closing at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 35,000 bu at 27⅛c; 15,000 bu at 27⅛c; 10,000 bu at 27⅛c; 5,000 bu at 27c; 10,000 bu at 26⅛c; and 1,200 bu rejected, strictly fresh receipts, at 25⅛c. Total, 76,200 bu.

Rye was very quiet, and ⅛c higher, being in fair demand, with very light offerings. Sales were limited to 800 bu No. 2 at 65c.

Barley was very quiet and dull, but somewhat firmer on No. 2, which was quoted nominal at 70@71c for seller May, and 70⅜@71c seller the month. No. 3 was inactive and nominal at 60@63c, and rejected do at 40@45c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2, fresh receipts (Central), at 75c; 1,200 bu (city) at 73; 10,000 bu regular do at 70⅜c; 800 bu rejected at 45c; 400 bu by sample at 82c; 400 bu do at 73c; 400 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 60c. Total, 14,800 bu.

CALIFORNIA BREADSTUFFS.

The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* says:

The great bulk of our cereals having been marketed at good prices, it is natural for us now to turn a wistful eye to the growing crops, and, in doing so, we are met with cheering reports from all parts of the State. Thus far, we have failed to discover any unfavorable signs. The wheat sown on the Pacific Slope covers many more thousands of acres than ever before, and the wheat plant now presents a very luxuriant growth, and, at this writing, everything betokens a year of plenty. This remark will apply to all crops now planted. The ground is well watered, and the country presents a cheering aspect. Increased attention is also being given to the planting of cotton and tobacco, with every assurance of success. The *San Joaquin Valley Argus* of March 29, thus presents the outlook for cotton in Merced County: "From the preparations which we observe among farmers along the Merced River, we conclude that the crop of cotton planted this year will be fully double that of last season. The experience of the past two years has proved cotton to be a paying crop upon our bottom lands, and men who have been used to its culture in the Southern States are turning their attention to the production of the staple here with a view to making it a permanent business. On the Tuolumne River, in Stanislaus County, and on the west side of the San Joaquin River, in this county, farmers are planting small fields in order to test the adaptability of the soil to the production of the plant; and on Mariposa Creek, also in this county, some three or four hundred acres will be planted in cotton by J. L. Strong and his associates. So far, planters have succeeded better in producing cotton in this county than in any other section of the State, and it is our opinion that in a few years more it will supersede wheat culture, and be regarded as the most profitable crop that can be produced upon our rich bottom lands upon a large scale."

The Gilroy *Advocate* gives quite a glowing account of the growing of tobacco in that vicinity, and by the use of the Culp patent for drying and curing the leaf, it is made as valuable as the tobacco raised in Havana. The success attending last year's experiments were great, and much capital has this year been devoted to the growing of the "weed," with every prospect that this interest will yet be one commanding considerable importance in this State. Arrangements have also been made and are now making by the Company for manufacturing tobacco in all its forms, after the Virginia method, and this, with the manufacture of cigars, promises great results in the near future, and must ultimately culminate in drawing many Southern planters of large experience to this coast, for the purpose of prosecuting these important interests. The wool clip the present season promises to be larger and of better quality than the average of past seasons. The staple will be longer and the fleece cleaner than heretofore, owing to constant good pasturage. We regret to add that prices and prospects are not so favorable as we could desire. The fact is, that the extraordinary high prices paid last year for wool upon the sheep's back before shearing has somewhat demoralized all the growers, and rendered many of them unwilling sellers at present rates.

LUMBER AT SAGINAW.

The *Enterprise* says:

The lumber sales thus far are rather meager on account of the high water. Prices ranges very much as at the close of last season; preferred bringing $7, $14, $35, while new cut in selling on docks for $6, $12, $32, the demand being rather inactive even at these figures. The prospect, however, is most flattering for a lively season, as soon as the water gets low enough to make it safe for vessels to reach the docks. The log crop this year is uncommonly good, and there will be no difficulty or unusual expense in getting them down. The various mills in the valley are in unusually excellent working order, and more lumber will be cut than ever. The demand, too, promises to be as great, if not greater than ever before, which will have a tendency to keep the prices stiff. The only drawback feared by lumber-dealers is the high rates of freight. There is so much demand for vessels in the grain trade that unless high rates are paid, the vessels that can do it will leave these waters and embark in the transportation of grain or ore on the other lakes. Considerable attention is being paid by our mill men now to planed lumber, and probably more will be shipped already dressed this year from the Saginaw Valley than has been shipped for any two years previous. This planed lumber is not usually sold here, but is taken to the yards East, where it is disposed of in perhaps smaller lots, but at much larger figures than could be demanded at the mills.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was active, and closed a shade easier than at the close of 'Change. No. 2 spring sold at $1.19⅛ seller the month, and $1.21⅛@1.21⅜ seller May, closing at $1.21⅛@1.21⅜. Corn was in fair demand and firmer. No. 2 sold at 35⅛@35⅜c seller May, closing at the inside, and 37⅜@37½c seller June. Oats sold at 27⅛c cash. Other grain and provisions were inactive. The further advance in corn, as well as much of the strength to-day, was due to the fact that the company which took up the 1,500,000 bu of freight room was notified that the vessels are ready to load, and was obliged to provide the corn wherewith to load them. About 120,000 bu of this room had been reserved for canal corn yet to come in, and as it was not on hand when wanted, the charterers were obliged to buy to make their contracts good. It is understood that they had already borrowed all the cash corn they could, turning over seller May therefor at a difference less than that ruling in the regular market; and they bought some 200,000 or 300,000 bu of May corn to-day, being unwilling to risk a further advance due to bad weather.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 16.

ALCOHOL—Was in demand and firm at $1.73@1.80 for 94 per cent proof.

BEANS—Choice hand-picked beans are in good request. Common grades are in fair supply and rather slow. Peas are unchanged. We quote: Choice hand-picked navies, $2.60; do mediums, $2.45; inferior grades, $1.25@1.90; green peas (in bbls) $1.50; yellow do (in bags), $1.25.

BUTTER—Weakness was again a prominent feature of this market, the steadily increasing receipts and the limited demand making holders anxious to realize. Strictly choice dairy holds up well, but all other descriptions are working downward. We quote: Common to choice roll, 24@30c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 34@37c; medium to good, 25@29c; inferior to common, 10@23c.

BAGGING—Prices range the same as for the past fortnight. There is a fair demand for the different lines of goods, and the prevalent feeling is one of firmness. Following are the quotations: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

BROOM CORN—There is rather more doing in this market, though it is still far from being active. Choice hurl is very scarce. Stocks of other grades are becoming reduced, but dealers do not look for an advance, as there is plenty of corn yet to come in. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3¼c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Common brick is $1.00 lower, and may be quoted weak at $8.00@9.00. There is a good deal of brick offering and the demand is comparatively light. The season for making new brick is also fast approaching. Other materials are unchanged. We quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fine brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $8.00@9.00; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $10.00@12.00, delivered; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, delivered; Milwaukee, $32.50, delivered; Racine, $26.50, delivered; Hillsdale, $25.00, delivered; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 45 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x11 to 10x12	7.25	10.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.10	12.00
11x14 to 12x17	8.75	14.00
11x14 to 18x20	9.25	16.00

14x22 to 16x24	10.00	18.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
26x28 to 24x36	14.00	24.00
26x34 to 26x40	15.00	26.00
28x32 to 30x44	16.00	28.00
28x46 to 30x48	18.00	29.00
30x40 to 32x52		30.00
32x54 to 34x56		36.00
34x58 to 34x60		42.00
36x60 to 40x60		45.00

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—There was a moderate demand for goods in this line at the prices given below:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 1.85@	2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.35@	3.15
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@	2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@	2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.75@	3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@	2.75
Raspberries	2.50@	2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@	2.15
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@	2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.25@	2.40
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.65@	2.85
Corn, Elgin	2.85@	3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.80@	2.90
Corn, Yarmouth	3.25@	3.50
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@	3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@	1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.50@	2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.50@	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@	3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.50@	2.65
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.20@	1.30
Oysters, 2 lbs full weight	2.20@	2.30
Oysters, 1 lb, slack weight	1.00@	1.10
Oysters, 2 lbs, slack weight	1.80@	2.00

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@	11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@	6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@	9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@	5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@	8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@	5.25
In 10 gal. kegs, per keg	3.75@	4.25
In 5 gal. kegs, per keg	2.75@	3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	5.75@	6.75
Chow Chow (Harvey), pts	3.00@	3.50
Chow Chow (C. & C.), qts	6.50@	7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.), pts	3.75@	4.00

MAPLE SYRUP.

Pure, ½ gal. cans, per doz	$ 9.50@	10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.50@	6.00
Extra golden, ½ gal. cans, per doz	6.50@	7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per doz	4.00@	4.25

CHEESE—Prices are quoted steady for mercantile goods, but were weak and variable for low grades. We make no change in our list as follows: New York factory, 16@16½c; Ohio factory, 14@15½c; Western factory, 14@15½c.

COAL—Only a limited demand existed for coal, and prices underwent no quotable change, ruling steady as follows: Lehigh, lump, $12.50@13.00; prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Was in light request. We repeat quotations: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25; lard tierces, $1.55@1.60; whisky barrels, $1.85@2.10; flour barrels, 50@55c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@18.00; do bucked or sawed, $20.00@23.00; tierce staves, rough, $19.00@21.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $22.00@25.00; do bucked, $28.00@32.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in good demand and a trifle firmer. The bulk of the sales were at 13c, though choice shipping packages brought 13½@14c. We note sales of 85 cases and 5,400 doz at 13c; 38 cases and 10 brls at 13½c; 15 cases at 14c.

FEATHERS—Are in good request and firm. Live geese are quoted at 65@70c, pure geese feathers bringing the latter price. We quote: Prime live geese at 65@70c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 77½@80c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, good grades, 45@63c; common do, 25@40c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—No changes were noted. We continue to quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $7.00; No. 2 do, $6.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $9.00@9.25; No. 2 bay mackerel, ½ brl, $7.25@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Were moving on a liberal scale at the quoted prices,—all imported varieties ruling firm: FOREIGN—Dates, 8⅛@9c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16½c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10½c; raisins, $2.70@2.80; Zante currants, 8@8½c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 6½@8c; Western do, 5@6½c; Southern do, 4½@5½c; peaches, pared, 17@20c; peaches, halves, 6@7c; do, mixed, 4½@5½c; blackberries, 9@9½c; raspberries, 38@40c; pitted cherries, 22@24c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 22@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 12@13c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Choice apples are in fair request, but the bulk of the offerings are common and in poor condition, consequently prices are rather weak and unsettled. Cranberries are dull and lower; good to choice are now quoted at $10.00@12.00. Oranges and lemons are in fair demand, and choice lemons are firm at $7.00. We quote: Apples, common to fair, $1.25@2.50; good to choice, $2.75@3.75 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@12.00 per brl; common do at $5.00@9.00; lemons at $5.50@7.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@12.00 per case; do per box, $5.00@5.50; Palermo do, per box, $3.50@4.00; Messina do, $4.00@5.50; Havana oranges, $13.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—In the grocery market nothing new was developed. A quiet feeling still prevails, and prices, generally, are steady. We repeat our quotations of yesterday, as follows:

BI-CARB SODA—8@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 32@33c; O. G. Java, 27½@28½c; Java, No. 2, 26@26½c; fancy Rio, 24@24½c; choice do, 23⅜@24c; prime Rio, 23¼@23½c; good do, 23@23¼c; common do, 21½@22c; roasting do, 19½@20½c; Singapore, 23½@24½c; Costa Rico, fancy, 24½@24⅞c; do, prime, 24@24½c; Maracaibo, 23½@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 8@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@13½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12½@12½c; A, standard, 11½@11½c; do No. 2, 11½@11½c; B, 11½@11½c; extra C, 11@11½c; C No. 2, 10½@10½c; yellow C, 10½@10½c; choice brown, 10½@10½c; prime do, 9¾@10½c; fair do, 9½@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10½c; fair do, 9½@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10½@10½c; do prime, 9¾@9½c; do fair, 9½@9½c; common, 8¾@8¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 32@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23½@24c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—The market continues very firm, owing to the light receipts. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.50@16.50; timothy, loose pressed, $14.50@15.00; prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $13.50@14.50; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were quiet and easy, the present tendency being downward, in sympathy with the Eastern markets. We quote: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured light, 12c; do heavy, 11c; part cured, 10½@10½c; green calf, 17@18c; veal kip, 14c; dry calf, 26c; dry kip, 22c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 19@20c; long-haired kip, 12c; deacon skins, 50@65c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

HONEY—Choice comb honey sells readily, but there is very little offering. Strictly prime white comb in small cases would bring 30c. We repeat: Choice comb, 25@30c; fair to good, 20@25c; strained and common, 12@15c.

HOPS—Were quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote: Prime to choice Western at 40@48c; fair to good, 35@38c; common to medium, 25@30c; New York, 45@50c; English, 40@50c; Bavarian, 50@55c.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade in this department is fair for the season. Common iron is easy, but there is a firm feeling in regard to imported stock. We quote:

Iron	4 5-10@	4 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6	@ 6 8-10	rates
Plate iron	7	@ 7⅛	rates
Russia iron	20@21c		⅌ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained	18c		⅌ lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	⅌ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	17½	@18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20	rates
English tool steel	21	@23	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½c	⅌ lb

LEATHER—The market was without new features. A fair number of orders were placed, at the subjoined quotations:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 38@	41
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@	43
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	85@	1.20
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	25@	27
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, light	33@	35
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@	37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2	33@	34
"B. A." sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@	1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@	2.50
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@	2.35
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.20
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.10@	1.65

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade continues active, and the market is firm, particularly for metals. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.50; do, 12x12, $16.00; do, 14x20, $16.50; do, roofing, IC, $15.00; do, 20x28, $31.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11½@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 15 per cent is made from the list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½@7½c.

NAILS—Were in active request, and very firm. We repeat quotations: 10@60d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d do, $5.75; 6d do, $6.00; 4d do, $6.25; 3d do, $7.00; 3d do, fine, $8.50; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $7.87½; 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—The demand is steadily improving. Prices are unchanged, as follows:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	$ 18	@ 19
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	16	@ 17
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	20	@ 22
Marlins, ⅌ lb	20	@ 22
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	16	@ 17
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5.00	@5.50
Pitch, ⅌ brl	6.00	@7.00
Tar, ⅌ brl	5.50	@6.00

OILS—Continue in fair request, and all standard goods were firmly held. Following are the prices current: Carbon, 19½c; extra lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 97c; do boiled, $1.02; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 67@68c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 21@22c; naphtha, common, 17@18c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—The oil trade was quiet to-day. Prices were sustained. We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	11.50@12.00
Snow white	11.50

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00@ 4.25
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermillion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

PIG IRON—Prices were firm, as follows:

Scotch (according to brand)	$62.00@67.00
Tuscarawas	61.00
Massillon	61.00
Lake Superior	58.00@60.00
Chicago stone coal	57.50
Missouri stone coal	57.00@58.00

POULTRY—There was more offering, but the demand was good, and former prices were readily obtained. Sales include 200 lbs dressed turkeys at 17c; 3 coops at 16c; 2 coops at 15c; 10 doz choice dressed chickens at $5.00@5.50; 17 coops at $5.00; 5 coops at $4.75.

POTATOES—Choice peachblows sell readily on arrival at 60@62c on track. Mixed lots are slow of sale. We report sales of 1 car fancy peachblows at 65c; 1 car choice do at 62c; 2 cars at 61c, all on track; 1 car choice do at 65c; 1 car fair at 59c, delivered.

SALT—Was in fair request for the season at the following prices: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.25; ordinary coarse, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.40; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25@2.40; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were in tolerably fair demand at the annexed quotations:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.50
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.00

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75
1 3-16	9x12	2.05
1 3-16	10x12	2.25
1 3-16	9x14	2.35
1 3-16	10x15	2.50

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3½ by 3x9½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x8	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
7x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of 15@20 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—Timothy was moderately active and firm; sales ranged from $2.75@3.40, the latter price for very choice. Clover is firm at $4.80@4.85. Flax was nominal. Hungarian quotable at $1.25@1.35; millet, 80c@$1.00. We note sales of 20 bags choice timothy at $3.40; 75 bags do at $3.35; 160 bags prime at $3.30; 163 bags at $3.25; 15 bags at $3.20; 3 bags at $3.00; 8 bags at $2.75; 50 bags prime clover at $4.85; 9 bags do at $4.80; 1 car Hungarian at $1.30; 50 bags blue grass at $1.10.

TEAS—We continue to quote: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@60c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, $.00@1.100; common to fine old Hyson, 70c@$1.00; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@1.10; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do, 42@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Met with a fair inquiry at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 43@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—We make no change in our quotations, though the market is weak and tending lower: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $7.50@8.00 delivered.

WOOL—There was no change. The demand is light, and prices are weak. We repeat:

Tub, washed, extra medium	55@58c
Tub, washed, fair to do	51@56c
Common dingy	45@47c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	50@52c
Fleece, washed, X, light	45@48c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, medium light	47@50c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	40@45c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, in good condition	30@33c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	15@20c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	32@35c
Fleece, unwashedt coarse, and dingy	28@31c
Super, pulled	40@44c
Extra, pulled	42@46c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 16.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,261	7,591	1,471
Tuesday	4,824	7,894	1,363
Wednesday	4,200	7,500	1,500
Total	13,285	22,985	4,334
Same time last week	10,018	41,222	2,370

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,920	7,330	174
Tuesday	3,641	7,169	686
Total	6,561	14,499	860

CATTLE—The weakness developed yesterday was a feature of the market to-day, and a prominent feature too, so far as shipping cattle were concerned. Notwithstanding the more cheerful tone of advices from the markets below, the supply was so overwhelmingly in excess of all legitimate demands that shippers were enabled to successfully dictate terms—an opportunity of which they were not slow to take advantage—and we have to report a further decline of an ⅛c in the different shipping grades. The quality, though scarcely as good as on the preceding days of the week—the stale cattle lowered the average—was above the average of last week or the preceding one, the larger portion of the offerings consisting of fair to choice smooth well-fattened steers of from 1,100 to 1,450 lbs average. Butchers' stuff was again in moderate supply, as were also stock steers, and, under a fair demand, prices of these two descriptions were uniformly well sustained, the former selling at $3.50@5.00 for common to extra cows and poor to fair steers, and the latter at $3.70@4.75 for common thin lots to good thrifty young steers. New milch cows are coming forward pretty freely, and prices are scarcely as good as a week ago, the best selling slowly at over $40.00, while it must be a really good "milker" that finds a buyer at over $35.00. The poorer sorts are quotable at $20.00@25.00. The arrivals since Saturday have been about 13,285 head—a larger number than ever before received during a corresponding period of time. To-morrow's receipts promise to be large, also, and as the pens are now well filled with stale cattle, a further decline seems imminent. We give the following as the closing

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.00@6.40
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.50@5.85
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.80@5.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.60@4.65
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.50@3.25
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.50@4.00
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.25@5.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
17 rough fleshy steers	1,456	$5.25
15 rough fleshy steers	1,565	5.12½
50 light smooth steers	1,180	5.12½
49 good steers	1,269	5.65
56 choice steers	1,370	5.70
19 good steers	1,199	5.80
30 choice steers	1,452	6.00
22 choice steers	1,463	6.00
39 choice steers	1,375	5.75
25 good steers	1,292	5.40
38 choice steers	1,352	5.75
15 good steers	1,318	5.40
15 choice steers	1,300	5.75
20 medium steers	1,100	5.00
16 stock steers	997	4.75
15 fat pony steers	1,026	5.00
15 stock steers	927	4.70
18 stock steers	960	4.87½
15 stockers	978	3.75
14 fat pony steers	1,083	5.25
16 choice steers	1,364	6.00
15 choice steers	1,369	6.12½
29 good steers	1,255	5.45
17 choice steers	1,409	6.00
12 good steers	1,229	5.50
29 choice steers	1,449	6.00
21 choice steers	1,404	6.00
12 butchers' stock	1,146	4.75
17 good steers	1,263	5.40
60 fat steers	1,025	5.00
47 stock steers	1,013	4.75
35 good steers	1,192	5.40
35 butchers' steers	1,010	4.65
21 Texas steers	1,097	4.70
49 choice steers	1,328	5.90
18 choice steers	1,339	5.80
15 choice steers	1,369	5.80
16 choice steers	1,262	5.85
45 choice steers	1,405	6.00
34 choice steers	1,330	6.00
31 choice steers	1,391	6.00
33 choice steers	1,341	5.80

HOGS—The market was without decided change. For the heavier grades, such as are usually sought after by Boston and Philadelphia buyers, there was a reasonably active demand, and the more desirable lots were taken at a trifling advance on yesterday's prices, $5.65@5.70 being paid in a few instances, but light weights were neglected and weak. New York buyers insisted that at the prices now current here there is no margin for profits, and their purchases were limited. Sales were reported at $5.25@5.40 for inferior to common; at $5.45@5.50 for medium, and at $5.55@5.65 for good to really choice—chiefly at $5.40@5.55.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
61	230	$5.55	62	200	$5.50	67	226	$5.3[illegible]
73	211	5.45	54	227	5.45	72	192	5.[illegible]
54	225	5.50	60	220	5.50	125	216	5.[illegible]
59	197	5.40	67	253	5.45	131	215	5.[illegible]
51	273	5.60	32	276	5.25	60	234	5.4[illegible]
57	241	5.45	57	261	5.50	27	272	5.2[illegible]
48	199	5.40	56	238	5.60	49	183	5.4[illegible]
63	247	5.40	70	148	5.40	83	201	5.4[illegible]
61	231	5.40	65	189	5.55	39	210	5.5[illegible]
55	186	5.65	75	216	5.55	58	270	5.5[illegible]
75	145	5.45	65	235	5.60	51	212	5.4[illegible]
50	213	5.55	49	259	5.60	50	280	5.5[illegible]
107	194	5.50	77	233	5.45	119	220	5.5[illegible]
53	208	5.55	82	178	5.50	66	214	5.2[illegible]
66	186	5.45						

SHEEP—There was a noticeable falling off in the demand for this description of stock, and an easier feeling obtained in consequence. No decided decline was suffered, however, the moderate character of the supply serving to prevent any material depreciation in values. The quality of the stock was fair and sales were mostly at a range of $4.50@5.75. We quote poor to common at $4.00@4.75, medium at $5.00@5.50, and good to really choice at $5.65@6.25. A few loads of extra have recently sold at a higher figure, but $6.25 may be considered a fair outside quotation.

LUMBER.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 16.

Cargoes of lumber are beginning to arrive from the east shore. The ports on that side of the lake now being open, the receipts will probably be quite liberal in a few days. Piece stuff has opened firmly at $13.00; 1-inch common at $13.50@13.62½, and shingles at $3.25, afloat. Choice lumber is very scarce and in good demand, and prices are likely to rule quite strong for some time. Large contracts for good mill-run lumber have been made on the same basis as at this date last year.

The following sales were reported at the office of the Lumbermen's Exchange:

The cargo of schr Flora, from Saugatuck, consisting of 75,000 ft lumber, was sold at $13.00.

Cargo schr Nellie Church, from Manistee, consisting of 93,000 joists and scantlings, at $13.00, Manistee tally.

Cargo schr Robert B. King, from Saugatuck, consisting of 75,000 1-inch common, at $13.50.

Cargo schr Elva, from Grand Haven, consisting of 34,000 ft 1-inch common at $13.62½.

The Bay City *Herald* reports the following sales:

Five million feet Cass River logs, 25 per cent stock, to Cleveland and Buffalo parties, at $12.00 per m.

Three million feet of lumber, to be sawed, to Cleveland parties, at $6.50, $13.00, and $36.00.

Five hundred thousand feet dry lumber, to Erie parties, at $7.00, $14.00, and $35.00.

Six hundred thousand to Lockport (N. Y.) parties, at $7.00, $14.00, and $35.00.

AT THE YARDS.

The demand was only fair. First and second clear lumber is held firmly, being scarce. Lath and shingles are in good request and firm. Common boards, joists, and scantlings are in moderate demand. Hardwood is quiet. We quote:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	37.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14.00@15.00
Fencing	14.00@15.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	15.00@22.00
Pickets, square	12.00@14.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00@25.00
Lath	2.75
Lath, on track	3.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00
A or Star	3.50@3.75
Shingles on track	3.25@3.50
No. 1 sawed	1.25@1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Black walnut	25.00@60.00
Maple	14.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	30.00@35.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@40.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

FURNACES, &c.

THE

Bennett Hot Air Furnace Co.,

Having removed all its branches to Cincinnati, Ohio, and its Manufactory and Warerooms from 13 and 15 West Fifth-st. to 669-715 West Eighth-st., and having no authorized agents whatever in Illinois except F. P. Heller and C. B. Chase, is prepared to receive orders from individuals and from the trade for Furnaces, Patent Room Heaters, Ventilating Columns, Laundry Heaters, and Heating Apparatus, for Steam and Hot Water. In our present location our facilities are greatly increased, and we are prepared with extensive improvements to meet the wants of the community in every particular. Address

BENNETT HOT AIR FURNACE CO.

Cincinnati April 12, 1873. Cincinnati, Ohio.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

STOCK-HOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., March 27, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Cleveland, O., on Wednesday, 7th Day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business, on the 5th day of April next, and re-open on the morning of the 8th day of May next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

TENTS.

TENTS

For sale cheap: 800 Wall, Hospital, and Hotel Tents, complete, mostly new, and in first-class order, suitable for Emigration, Families going West, Colonization Societies, Railroad Building Parties, Lumbermen, Fishermen, Hunters, State Fairs, Camp-Meetings, &c. Just received, and with other kinds of Quartermaster and Commissary Stores, to be sold cheap.

COL. C. LIPPINCOTT,
Government Goods Depot,
185 and 187 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINERY.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS,
Providence, R. I., Builder of the
HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE,
With Harris' Patented Improvements. Send for Circular.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE PROPERTY—SWELL front brick house, north of Chicago-av. and east of Clark-st.
11-room frame house, lot and barn, Huron-st., near Clark; $5,750; ⅓ cash, balance in 4 years.
Basement cottage and lot, Sedgwick-st., near Oak, $2,100; $1,000 cash, balance 1 and 2 years.
11-room cottage and lot, on Superior-st., $8,000.
Two brick houses, Indiana-st., near State, $11,000.
Fine brick basement house, barn, and lot 40x160 Hurlbut-st., near Fullerton-av., $6,500.
Three frame and brick basement houses, with large lots, near Lincoln-av. cars; $3,000, ¼ cash.
Brick house, Mansard roof, 14 rooms, corner Seminary-av. and Montana-st., $5,750; ¼ cash.
Six 2-story frame houses, and lots, same locality, with 2-story barns, $2,000 to $4,000 each, ¼ cash.
100x175 feet in Wright's Grove, at a sacrifice.
125 beautiful grove lots north of Lincoln Park, $600 to $800 each; ¼ cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years.
200 lots west of Lincoln Park, $700 to $1,500.
We have many great bargains in North Side property.
LINN & HAWKINSON,
59 North Clark-st., northwest corner Michigan-st., Rooms 7 and 8.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON EGAN-AV., CORNER Stewart.
25 feet on Langley-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts.
125x136 corner Forty-eighth-st. and Kenwood-court.
150 feet on Kenwood-court, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-sts., within 1 block of Kenwood station.
40x163, Kimbark-av., between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts.
50x163, on Indiana-av., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts.
10 lots on Western-av., near Laughton-st.
10 lots on Laughton and Marvin-sts., near Western-av.
16 lots on Second and Erie-sts., between Reuben and Noble.
50x170, on Michigan-av., with first-class house.
25x140, with 2-story frame house, on Fourth-av., between Harrison and Polk-sts.
WING & FARLIN, 68 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK ON Van Buren-st., east of Robey, will be completed by May 1, $8,000.
2-story frame on Van Buren-st., corner Hoyne, $6,000.
2-story frame on West Jackson-st., east of Throop, $7,500.
Desirable residences and residence lots in all parts of the city. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSES:
Centre-av., near Tyler-st., 2 stories and basement.
Marshfield-av., near Tyler-st., 2 stories and basement; well located lots, outside fire limits, taken in part payment.
Wood-st., near VanBuren, 2 stories; $4,500.
Campbell-av., corner Wilcox-st., 1½ stories, $4,000; and one on adjoining lot, $3,800.
HENRY WALLER, Jr., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS, HOUSE AND CORNER lot, $2,500.
House of 9 rooms, with lot, $3,600.
New cottage and lot, $1,800. L. WHITNEY, 154 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house and lot, in first-class neighborhood on North Side, only $6,000. It is a bargain. COSSITT & LAY, 141 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, COTTAGE WITH basement and lot, No. 308 Thirty-third-st., one block west of State-st. 7 good rooms, closets, and new barn. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, AND ON easy terms, 48 feet full depth lot on Michigan-av., between Madison and Monroe-sts. Inquire of JOHN COVERT, 57 State-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS! LOTS! CHEAP LOTS! SAVE $3 a week, and own a home of your own. We sell these lots from $400 to $500, for small payment down; balance at the rate of $3 a week. They are just out side of the fire limits, on the highest ground in the city. Call and let us take you to see them free of charge. A. G. STORY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 3, and 287 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 90 WARREN-AV., CORNER PAULina-st., large two-story frame, lot 76 feet front, a very desirable place. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THESE ARE BARGAINS:
50x160 feet, Prairie-av., near Forty-fifth-st.
50x160 feet, Indiana-av., near Forty-sixth-st.
52x160 feet, Michigan-av., near Forty-seventh-st.
GEO. A. EMERY, 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE NEW BRICK HOUSE second in block, corner Ontario and State; elegant location; all conveniences; easy terms. HOWARD, 201 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—3 LOTS ON WAbash-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., 125 feet deep, $225 foot, one-third cash, balance one and two years, with 8 per cent; must be sold within a few days. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—ONE OF THE BEST business lots in the City of Chicago, 20x188 feet, south front, on Madison-st., east of Franklin. J. W. SCOVILLE, 110 West Washington-st., cor. Desplaines.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Sumner, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Fine property, warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 to 6 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 277 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT HOUSES ON VAN Buren-st., near Marshfield-av. Will take lot on South Side as part payment for second house from corner. Price, $10,000; only $3,500 cash down. OTTO VON FRITSCH, Real Estate Office, 160 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE REAL ESTATE, ACRE property, city lots, houses, and farms, by OTTO VON FRITSCH, Real Estate Dealer, 160 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR EXCHANGE FOR ACRE property, good 3-story and basement brick house on West Washington-st., near Lincoln, south front; barn on the premises. OLINGER & BALLARD, corner Washington and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—BY G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 WASHington-st.:
Jackson-st., fine manufacturing property, being 150x190 feet, south front, between Desplaines and Halsted-sts.
Harrison-st., 3 new 2-story frame houses, east of Leavitt-st., on easy terms.
South Sangamon-st., 74x125 feet, with 2 2-story and basement brick houses between Adams and Jackson-sts.
Chicago-av., 2 lots between Lincoln and Robey-sts.
G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME NO. 119 PEORIA-st., lot 50 feet, east front, at a bargain. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—384 PRAIRIE-AV., 2-STORY AND basement marble front house, 25 or 50 feet of ground, $18,000 or $35,000 respectively. Improvements cost $18,000. GALLOWAY & SON, corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—GOOD HOUSES AND lots on Jackson and Adams-sts., east of California-av. Address McCALLY, Builder, 1091 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO COTTAGE HOUSES AT No. 190 Fulton-st., with lease.

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNER—NEW 2-STORY and basement brick dwelling, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; terms to suit any good man. Inquire at 317 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE NEW 6-ROOM COTTAGE, ON Ericst., between Robey and Hoyne, with lot; terms easy. Inquire of owner, S. M. MILLARD, 125 South Clark-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—GOOD NEW TWO-STORY HOUSE, very near horse and steam cars, South Side, for only $2,000 cash. Also two-story house, east front, on Prairie-av., lot 25x125 to alley, $4,750, easy payments. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SWELL FRONT, FRENCH ROOF, basement brick houses, 14 rooms each, all modern improvements, situated on West Monroe-st., between Paulina and Wood-sts., north front, in the best-looking brick block in the West Division; price low, and terms easy. Also two lots, with good 2-story frame house, containing rooms, with a fine set of shade trees in front, $8,000; terms. Apply at house, 849 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—25 LOTS NEAR McCORMICK'S REAPER manufactory; can be retailed at a great profit. OLINGER & BALLARD, corner Washington and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME, LOT 30x125, West Washington-st., corner Lincoln; house is heated and has all modern improvements. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BUSINESS PROPerty on Lake-st. for residence property in city or suburbs. Room 1, No. 152 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON TYLER-ST., near Western-av., at a bargain if taken before May 1; if not taken before then, it will be for rent. It is a cottage and basement house, with a good barn; lot 25 feet front by 156 feet deep. ROBERT COMMONS, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—50 OR 100 FEET, CORNER ADAMS and Wood-sts.; very desirable residence property. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, 8 ROOMS, WITH 5 YEARS' lease of lot, on Twenty-ninth-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av., $1,600; immediate possession. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—200 FEET ON INDIANA-AV., WITH east front, near Thirty-ninth-st. A. J. AVERELL, 180 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, CORNER FORTY-SEVENTH-st. and Ashland-av., $17,500.
WM. GARNETT & CO., 25 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—$5,000—12-ROOM NEW 2-STORY house, lot 25x125, south front, on VanBuren-st., east of Leavitt; possession May 1. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$2,000—12-ROOM 2-STORY DWELLING on leased ground, rents for $75 per month, ground rent per year, no assessments or revaluations, on Laflin-st., near Van Buren. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS-ST.—TWO-STORY frame house, 9 rooms, and lot, south front on Adams, near Wood. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 51 Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-ST.—50 FEET ON SOUTHwest corner of Indiana and Hoyne-sts. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 51 Metropolitan Block, northwest corner of Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—$100 PER FOOT—50x175, EAST FRONT, Wabash-av. and Thirty-eighth-st. $130 per foot, 50x175, south front on Van Buren-st., near Leavitt. $95 per foot, 26x126 on Harrison-st., between Robey and Hoyne. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE front house on Park-av., west of Union Park. Will sell cheap. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 170 WALNUT-ST.
House and lot, Thirty-first-st., near Wabash-av.
House and lot, Colfax-av., south of Thirty-second.
25 feet on West Adams-st.
Lots on Langley, near Forty-second-st.
Bargains in acre property at Washington Heights. We rent houses. LEVI WING & CO., 178 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 449 BUTTERFIELD-ST., BEtween Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts., two-story frame house, east front, lot 25x125 to alley, 10 rooms, besides closets, &c.; is arranged for two families; good barn; price, $5,000, on easy terms. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON BURNSIDE-ST., BETWEEN Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts.—Entirely new two-story frame house, 8 rooms, closets, &c.; lot 24x124; price, $3,000, on easy terms. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY FRAME AND BRICK BASEMENT house, with all modern improvements, northwest corner Monroe and Lincoln-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—100x150 FEET, NORTHEAST CORNER Calumet-av. and Thirty-seventh-st., on the boulevard; terms very easy. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—40 OR 80 FEET ON EAST MADISON-st., south front, full depth, between Wells and Franklin-sts. J. D. HARVEY, 174 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTY-NINE FEET ON FIFTH-AV., near Harrison-st., at $350 per foot, on very easy terms. BLANCHARD BROS., 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR TWENTY-second-st., double brick house, with modern improvements; lot 50x180; a most desirable home; ... 119; very fine house; $30,000; $8,500 cash, balance in annual payments of $5,500 each.
WM. GARNETT & CO., 25 Otis Block.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE NO. 171 Calumet-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., $13,000.
A nice brick house and barn, on a corner, on Indiana-av., $12,000.
A good marble-front house on Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st., $15,000.
Marble-front house on Michigan-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts., east front.
Marble-front house No. 617 Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st.
2-story brick house, with 44 feet of ground, No. 19 Lake-av., $11,500.
2-story brick house, No. 50 Twenty-eighth-st., $11,000.
Also a number of first-class houses on the avenues, eligibly located, varying in price from $20,000 to $60,000.
A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 180 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—CORNER ROBEY AND POLK-STS., grocery and residence, 14 rooms, large barn and lot, $4,500. Leavitt-st., near Van Buren, two-story and basement 11 room brick house, finely finished and all modern improvements, $7,000; easy terms; a great bargain. No. 329 Warren-av., 50 ft. south front lot, 1½ story frame house, 8 rooms, large barn; $6,000—$2,250 cash, balance on time. Fine lot for dry goods or grocery store, Madison-st., between Leavitt and Oakley, 52 feet south front, with party walls built; on long time and low interest. Lots within one block of Lawndale depot, between Ogden-av. and Twenty-second-st.; $22 per foot. Lots one block west of Fort Wayne Railroad, at Forty-ninth-st. T. B. BROWN, Room 9 Fidelity Bank Building, 147 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD—BEAUTIful residence lots, north and south fronts. This property immediately adjoins the city and fire limits, and lies between South Park boulevard and Vincennes-av. Oakwood boulevard is 100 feet wide and is being improved by the South Park Commissioners, without expense to the property fronting on it.
Also, lots on Egan-av. and South Park boulevard, in the same tract, and on Vincennes-av.
For builders, or those seeking sites for elegant residences in the most convenient and attractive locality outside of city limits, no property offers greater inducements than this. Very easy terms can be given to purchasers.
J. ESAIAS WARREN, 13 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD, 50 FEET frontage, north of Thirty-seventh-st., will be sold low and on easy terms. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—12-ROOM MARBLE house, Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st. Elegant octagon marble house, Prairie-av., only $3,000 down, long time. S. MEARS, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THE ONE-STORY AND BASEMENT store, No. 25 Market-st., with 5 years' lease of lot. Apply to BLISS & TORREY, 171 and 173 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY R. R. HORD & CO., 89 CLARK-ST.: 40x190 feet, on Indiana-av., just south of Twenty-sixth-st., a delightful neighborhood for a residence; will be sold cheap.
Two beautiful lots on the corner of Vincennes-av. and Forty-fourth-st., 125x165 feet each.
Two-story frame house, with brick basement, on Throop-st., near Jefferson Park.
Lots on Twenty-second, Moore, and Ambrose-sts., between Leavitt and Campbell, in the most rapidly growing portion of the city. Very cheap, and on easy terms.

FOR SALE—BY H. F. ELDRED & CO., REAL ESTATE and House Renting Agency, 155 Monroe-st.: Washington Heights 30 acres in Section 7, 37, 14, at a great bargain if sold soon.
Wabash-av., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts., west front, 50x175, at less than the value, for cash.
West Twelfth-st., corner Francisco-av., opposite Douglas Park, 200x150, at a low price.
Central Park, 12 to 40 acres.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE AND INDIANA-AVS., CORners of Fifty-third-st. High ground, adjacent to South Park; long time, at 7 per cent upon large part of purchase money. As an investment, nothing can be more absolutely certain. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 13 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES ON THE WEST SIDE, near street cars, nearly complete, with fine improvements and large lots. Price low and easy terms. WM. F. CUSHING & CO., 53 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT No. 308 Walnut-st.; price, $4,500; house in good order, and contains 11 rooms, besides closets. Terms, $2,000 cash, balance on time. Apply to owner, 915½ West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ASHLEY AND FOURTH-sts., near Robey.
Lots on Jackson-st., east of Centre-av.
Lots on Paulina-st., near Van Buren.
26 feet on Van Buren-st., east of Lincoln, at a bargain.
MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WEST TWENTY-SECOND, Hinman, and Clayton-sts.
Lots on North Ashland-av., Emma, Augusta, and Fry-sts.
7 acres corner Cottage Grove-av. and Forty-ninth-st., near South Park. OLINGER & BALLARD, Corner Washington and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—MY TWO HOUSES ON SOUTH Park-av., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., with lot 50x180, on very easy terms. The houses are two-story and basement, thoroughly built, conveniently arranged, with hot and cold water, bathrooms, water-closets, and modern improvements. E. S. HULBURD, 30 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ARNOLD, THIRTY-ninth-sts., and Wentworth-av., $550 to $850 each; long time. No money required down if improved. J. C. STARR, 56 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—88¾ FEET ON LINCOLN-AV., OPposite entrance to Lincoln Park, or exchange for suburban property. Offer solicited. J. S. WOLFE, 84 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—VERMONT MARBLE FRONT HOUSE, 3 stories and basement, on Van Buren-st., west of Ashland-av. Would take other property, city or suburban, in part payment. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE SOUTH HOUSE OF THE NEW marble front block, southeast corner North Dearborn and Maple-sts.; 3 stories and basement, finished in best manner. F. C. TAYLOR, 210 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS, 87 CLARK-st.: A brick house, with gas, water, sewerage, &c., and 50-foot corner lot, at Oakland, $11,000. Also, houses on South and West Sides.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, FRONTING 1,000 FEET ON Lake-st., at Northwestern Car Works; small payment; long time. C. W. DEAN, 133 South Clark-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—100 THIRD-AV., 2 BLOCKS SOUTH of Government Buildings (Custom-House), with front on Dearborn-st., only $14,500, in 5 payments. 316 Wabash-av., 4-story marble front, lot 40x125. Acres, 2 blocks from Boulevard, east of Central Park; a bargain. Four fine acre blocks, 1 block from Station, South Englewood, $2,100; will retail for $200 per lot. 600 lots at Irving Park, low prices. AVERY, MILLER & BIGDON, 133 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—200x175 FEET, NORTHWEST CORNER Michigan-av. and Fiftieth-st.; choice location, and will be sold at a bargain. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 113x200 FEET, ON MADISON-st., between Oakley-st. and Western-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—IRVING PARK—2-STORY HOUSE, brick foundation, 12 rooms, lot 50x125. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, BRICK foundation, 10 rooms, on West Adams-st., large or small lot to suit purchaser. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—6 ACRES IN 15, 39, 13, $10,000—$4,000 cash, $2,000 in one year, $4,000 in three years. WM. GARNETT & CO., 25 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—3 CHEAP LOTS ON DAYTON AND Fremont-sts., each 25x125. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—I HAVE AN ALL CASH CUSTOMER for a residence in good location. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—COTTAGE OF 5 TO 8 rooms, on leased ground, or to move before May 1. Must be a bargain. Call at or address 823 West Lake-st.

WANTED—HOUSES AND LOTS ON SOUTH AND West Sides worth $5,000 to $12,000. Address or call on ENOS TURNER, 40 East Madison-st., or 130 South Dearborn-st., Room 10.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CASH CAPITAL of $3,000, to engage in a first-rate paying mechanical business, in one of the best cities in Iowa. This advertisement means business. Address X 86, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I HAVE A SOUND COMmercial business well-established, wholesale and retail, and about $14,000, and desire to increase it with like amount and an active partner. More money can be used and pay handsome profits, sure, and safe. Address X 50, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, (German) who can invest from $500 to $1,000, wishes to commence business with a party which can invest the same amount. Address Z 4, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A PRACTICAL MAN AND about $15,000, to extend a first-class sewing machine business; a good wholesale and retail trade established. The machine has no superior, and there is no question as to good profits and success, as will be shown; references given and required. Address F 20, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE LUMBER BUSIness, that has got $15,000 to $20,000; old established yard and big trade; a young man preferred, that will take care of books. Address E 80, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—MAN WHO HAS HAD 5 years' experience in a lumber yard, and who understands the business thoroughly, but has no capital, desires to form a partnership with a man who has $5,000 or upwards, in the same business; business very profitable; note particulars as to location; the best of references given. Address WILLIAM BUCHANAN, Newton, Jasper County, Iowa.

PARTNER WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN OF EXtensive experience and a little capital is open for an arrangement with a live and reliable concern already well established; business must be legitimate, and references unexceptional. Address immediately, with full explanations, E 71, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN CASH BUSINESS, PAYing $60 to $75 weekly; $350 required. Apply at 157 Fifth-av., Room 4.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400, IN A GENTEEL cash business that is well established and can be rapidly increased by the help of a live man. 116 East Washington-st., Room 28.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE—TO SELL Hewitt Fluting and Polishing Iron, patented February, 1872. Flutes any length with a gloss, two irons in one. Sold only by agents. Large commission. KNOTT & DOUGHERTY, 179 East Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FAMILY BIbles, Life of Christ, and Virgin, History of Ireland, &c., beautifully bound, by weekly installments. No capital but reference required. KELLY & HOWISON, 235 South Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTton-hole cutter; latest style; silver finish, at $1 per doz. 113 North Green-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTTON-Hole Cutter and Needle-Threading Thimble. Agents clear $30 per day. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN ARE making $5 to $8 a day with our goods. Those with small cash capital, $3 to $15, are invited to call or send for papers. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE, BOTH SEXes, quick sales, light and genteel employment; $1.50 will start a paying business. Call or send 25 cents and receive by mail (post-paid) sample goods that sell for double the cost. M. LARANSTEUR & CO., 255 and 259 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making from $10 to $12 a day with my needle books, button-hole cutters, etc., etc.; particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 93 West Monroe-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—FROM 363 MICHIGAN-AV., APRIL 15, small red cow, with white spots. Whoever will return her shall be liberally rewarded.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—FROM 292 CATHERINE-st., a roan-colored cow, 9 years old; one of her teats gives no milk. Any person giving information where she is will bestow a great favor.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS—ON THE Milwaukee Railway, six miles distant, and twenty minutes' ride from the depot, in Clybourn's Addition to Ravenswood.
These lots are laid out 50x132 feet on 80 feet streets, and will be sold upon easy terms, at from $500 to $700 per lot.
The facilities for access to and from the city—the desirability of the land—it being high and thoroughly drained—the proximity to first-class improvements, churches, schools, and society, commend this property as the best at the prices now in the market.
Comparison challenged! The attention of the industrious—the thrifty—the cautious—is called to these lots as sites for homesteads or for investment.
Call, for a printed abstract and plot, upon
ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—ADJOINING OLD city limits, only 4 miles from Court-House, accessible by steam cars; commutation fare 6¼ cents; large frontage on Humboldt boulevard, Fullerton and Western-avs.; trees have been set out over the entire property; sidewalks have been laid; artesian well, superior to any other in this vicinity, flowing at the rate of 350 gallons per minute of pure water, equal in every respect to that of Lake Michigan. Purchasers of these lots avoid city taxes, while at the same time the property is rapidly enhancing in value by the city improvements, which will soon reach this vicinity. No cash payment required of parties making improvements. Price of lots from $400 to $600. We can furnish printed abstract of title to the above property. WING & FARLIN, 68 East Madison-st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—5-ACRE LOTS; HIGH STATE OF CULtivation; good dry land; 23 miles from Chicago; on Fort Wayne Railroad; one-fourth mile from Hobart; population, 1,000; price, including city lot, $500; cash, $25; balance, $10 monthly. Office days, Monday and Friday, 9 to 3. J. EARLE, Room 3, basement, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD—A NEAT GOTHIC dwelling, brick basement, 8 rooms, hard and soft water, and furnace; lot 142x152 feet, with fruit and shade trees; easy terms. Apply to ROBT. GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES, WITH large grounds, at $1,500, $1,600, $2,500, $3,500, $4,500, $5,000, and up to $25,000, on any terms desired; also, houses to rent. Inquire of the owner, at 74 Dearborn-st., or at Hinsdale, O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—HALF ACRE LOTS, WASHINGTON Heights, on hundred-foot avenues, wide alleys, $500, $25 cash, $5 a month, 6 per cent. C. W. DEAN, 133 South Clark-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST PLACES IN Evanston; is beautifully situated, and is complete in all of its details, such as garden, stables, shade-trees, etc.
Several houses in North Evanston, on the east side of the railway, and within three minutes' walk of the depot.
Also, the best lots in Evanston and North Evanston.
Apply to H. H. KIDDER, 163 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN FROM NEW York will sell for a few hundred cash, balance can remain on long time, several fine lots on Cottage Grove-av. and adjoining Sixty-first-st., singly or together, for about half their value. Call for two days only on Mr. HANBURY, 554 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN N. W. ¼ SEC. 30 AND 160 acres in blocks north ½ Sec. 7; all on the highest ridge in Washington Heights. YOUNG & ROWLEY, Room 2, No. 153 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A TRACT OF 23 ACRES ON NORTH Branch, and accessible by gravel road; also near railroad. The premises are adjacent to city, and available for subdivision. E. MANIERRE, 12 Honore Block, or 1024 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—AT HYDE PARK—GOOD HOUSE and lot within block and a half of depot, $3,000—$300 cash, balance in monthly payments of $50, interest at 8 per cent; or will exchange for house on leased lot in South Division. Address O. R. WAITE, Hyde Park.

FOR SALE—BY CHANDLER & CO., 84 MARKET-st., 6 new cottages on Duncan Park, near Forty-third-st. and Wallace-av., only $1,650, $250 cash, balance 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years at 7 per cent. Will be on the premises Thursday, Friday, and Saturday noon. Also a large number of vacant lots.

FOR SALE—$80 PER ACRE—40 ACRE FARM AT Downer's Grove, 20 miles west of city, on C. B. & Q. R. R., ¼ of a mile south of station; all kinds of fruit, well improved. Terms easy. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, THIS WEEK only, 40 acres near Lynn, 4 blocks from depot. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison.

FOR SALE—40 TO 90 ACRES IN SEC. 15, 39, 14, 10 acres fronting on Lake Shore drive. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET ON West Madison-st., near Central Park, which includes some of the most desirable corners. BLANCHARD BROS., 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—LOTS 50 feet by 150 feet, with good streets, sidewalks, and beautiful large shade trees, for $500. Terms one-quarter cash, and balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, or in monthly payments. JOHN CULVER, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AT NORTH EVANSTON, with 8 large rooms, besides closets, brick basement, bay windows, marble mantels, all in good style, for $3,500, on easy terms. JOHN CULVER, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TO PARTIES WHO WILL BUILD AND improve—I will sell a number of fine building spots, 150 feet front by 200 feet deep, or half a block, or 5 acres, at low rates and on easy terms, to those who will build good houses. JOHN CULVER, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN EVANSTON, 33 FT. FRONT, by 150, for $350, one-fourth cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, or $10 monthly payments. Come and see them. ROBERT COMMONS, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES JUST EAST OF WASHINGton Heights, only $375 per acre. Also, 20 acres on the ridge covered with timber. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—STONY ISLAND-AV., 10 ACRES NEAR depot on Illinois Central, at Seventieth-st.
40 acres north of Seventy-fifth-st. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—BALTIMORE & OHIO ROAD, 40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 14. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY WE HAVE CHOICE acre tracts, south of city limits, also a few tracts of Lake shore property, suitable for first-class residences. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—6½ ACRES, CORNER STONY ISLAND-av. and Seventieth-st.
4 acres on the north lake shore.
80 acres in Section 7, 37, 15.
BOYD & WISNER, 83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, EAST FRONT, ON STONY Island-av., between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—17 ACRES, EAST front, on Halsted-st., between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth-sts., opposite Beck's Park and the Normal School. Can be retailed at a large profit. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY E. MARBLE, ROOM 6, No. 79 Dearborn-st.: 100 acres of choice timbered property, located on the ridge at Washington Heights. A rare opportunity is here offered for a speculative investment.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, THE "Original Plat." Do not buy in additions at South Englewood. Easy terms. HENRY W. BROOKS & CO., Room 4, Empire Block, 128 and 130 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN WINnetka, 10 large fine rooms, well, cistern, barn, nice lawn, shade, and fruit trees; 2 acres choice land, being 50 feet above the lake, and running to the lake shore; price low and easy terms. Inquire of J. S. HAMILTON, 99 State-st., corner Washington, or B. M. GRAVES, Winnetka.

FOR SALE—LOTS, BLOCKS, AND ACRE PROPerty in vicinity of Central Park and new car-works of C. & N. W. R. R. Co.
10 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13, fronting Madison-st.
4 acres in Sec. 16, 39, 13.
4 acres fronting Douglas Park Boulevard and Twelfth-st., on very easy terms of payment.
J. D. HARVEY, 174 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR NEW NORTHWESTERN Car Shops; price from $16 to $25 per foot, on long time. BLANCHARD BROS., 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—VICINITY OF HYDE PARK—HOUSE new and newly furnished; good grounds; new barn and carriage house. A bargain for cash. E 73, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE AT ENGLEWOOD, 7 rooms, third house from Fort Wayne Railroad, on Sixtieth-st.; grounds nicely improved; lot 50x125; low price before May 1. W. J. RAMEY, 163 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES NEAR NORTHWESTERN Car-Shops at reduced price.
160 acres, Town of Lyons, at $150.
160 acres, Town of Worth, cheap.
B. L. HONORE, 192 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY AT RIVER PARK—We will sell a tract of 10 acres and one of 75 acres at this new suburb, formerly called Cazenovia, if the buyer decide at once. SAYLES & WALKER, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE AND LOT, AT OAK Park, 8 miles west of Chicago, on C. & N. W. Railway. Terms easy to suit purchaser. Apply to H. SCHROEDER, 140 North Union-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—187 CHOICE LOTS at Riverside; large map showing location in my office. Trading men, make a note of this. E. H. CUMMINGS.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN SEC. 10, 40, 13, THAT will bear investigation. Parties desiring something nice for subdivision, call and see us. UNDERWOOD & COMBS, Room 18, 162 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT PARK SIDE, ON ILLINOIS CENtral Railroad, 11 acres, which can be retailed at large profit; this property adjoins depot; commutation fare, 10 cents. WING & FARLIN, 68 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 88 South Clark-st., Room 16:
40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13.
40 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13.

FOR SALE—FOUR 10-ACRE BLOCKS, NORTH-west of Humboldt Park, $500 per acre; 10 acres near corner of Western and North-avs., at a bargain; three acre blocks near Wicker Park, $4,600 per acre, ¼ cash; 184 high grove land, adjoining Lombard, $16,000. LINN & HAWKINSON, 59 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, COR. lot (near depot) 100x128 feet deep, will sell at $8 per foot; lots in same block selling at $10 per foot. Address X 97, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, NORTH EVANSTON, and Glencoe, 18 houses and cottages, having from 5 to 10 rooms, at low figures. Terms, one-fifth cash, and balance in monthly or yearly payments. C. E. BROWNE, Grover's Block, near depot, Evanston.

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property—House of 13 rooms and barn, and lot 146x235, at Hinsdale. D. L. & G. W. PERRY, 166 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS, 87 CLARK-st.: Houses and large lots at Maywood, ranging in price from $4,000 to $7,500. Also, house at Oak Park, $6,500.

FOR SALE—AT OAKLAND—AN ELEGANT HOME, with all modern conveniences—house finely finished off inside, good barn, and large yard and garden, near horse and steam cars. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—6¾ ACRES IN FITNER'S SUBDIVIsion in Section 27, 38, 14, near Englewood. OLINGER & BALLARD, corner Washington and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—10 ACRE-LOTS, NEW COTTAGE ON each; half improved; good, dry land; some timber; at Hobart Station; Chicago, 32 miles. Price, $70 per acre; terms easy. Office days, Fridays and Mondays. J. EARLE, Room 3, basement 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—WE ARE selling lots, half acres, and blocks in the original of this growing suburb, on four, five, and six years' time. Call and get a plat. GILBERT & GIVINS, 58 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—A FEW FIRST-class residences, all near depot, built by the owners to live in, with an eye to comfort and convenience; plenty of shrubbery and fruit of all kinds, asparagus, etc. Photographs of two can be seen at KEELER, PLATT & CO.'S, 147 Randolph-st., over Fidelity Bank.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT EVANSTON, from $800 to $16,000; also choice building lots, and acre-property for subdivision, on easy terms. ALFRED L. SEWELL, 159 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law suits, absent friends, lost and stolen property, or anything you wish to know; cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 105 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LARGE PORK HOUSE FOR SALE, IN THE CITY of Louisiana, Pike Co., Missouri, 117 miles above St. Louis, on the Mississippi River, with all the necessary arrangements for the pork business, smoke-house, etc., with three acres of ground attached. This is a rare chance for any party desirous of going into the pork and provision business, as the surrounding country is well stocked with hogs, and a ready market for the sale of the product either in St. Louis or Chicago. For further particulars, apply to GILBERT PRYOR & CO., Provision Brokers, No. 152 East Washington-st.

A GOOD PAYING DINING-ROOM, ICE-CREAM, and oyster parlors, on South Side, for sale—low on account of owner going South; rooms cost for family and boarders. Small capital required. A great bargain. J. E. KIMBALL, 126 Dearborn-st.

A COPPER DISTILLERY, WITH FIXTURES COMplete, for sale at a bargain. Capacity of still, 600 gallons. Address E 22, Tribune office.

A CIGAR STORE FOR SALE, 178 BLUE ISLAND-av.

A GREAT BARGAIN FOR A MILLINER. GOOD stock of staple millinery and gents' furnishing goods, with fixtures, for $850, if applied for to-day. 386 West Lake-st.

A FIRST-CLASS BARBER-SHOP FOR SALE ON East Randolph-st. For particulars inquire at 73 East Harrison-st.

A GOOD CLEAN STOCK OF CLOTHS AND DRY goods for sale or exchange for unincumbered Chicago city property. Amount, $6,000. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

A SALOON AND RESTAURANT FOR SALE, called "Italian Joe's," in a good location, well-established; has a big run of custom; well fitted up; to be sold on reasonable terms. Apply at the saloon 97 South Clark-st.

A RESTAURANT AND SAMPLE-ROOM, ON WAbash-av., near Post-Office and Aiken's Theatre, $400. For further particulars, inquire of LORD & WALLER, 224 Wabash-av.

A FINE GROCERY STORE FOR SALE, SPLENdid location; low rent; cleared $3,000 past year; no bonus. J. E. KIMBALL, 126 Dearborn-st.

A SHOEMAKER SHOP, WITH SHOW CASE AND some custom work, for sale; also shop for rent. By H. GUNDERMANN, 341 South State-st.

A FORTUNE GUARANTEED TO A GOOD BUSIness man, who will invest $500 cash in a legitimate business. 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5. Good patents wanted.

A DRUG STORE NEAR CHICAGO, IN A GROWing town, for sale. Address O 26, Tribune office.

A GROCERY STORE ON THE WEST SIDE, doing a good business, for sale. O. J. CONRAD & CO., 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

BANKRUPT SALE—GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED—The stock of toys and fancy goods, baby carriages, carts and wagons, croquet sets, base-ball goods, flags, lanterns, &c., &c., of J. A. PIERCE & CO., 129 West Madison-st., is offered for sale at a great bargain for a few days, at wholesale or retail. Store open daily. GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Assignee.

BUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD, PARTNERS PROcured. Good openings on hand for men with $300 to $10,000. Worth investigating. J. E. KIMBALL, 126 Dearborn-st.

BALBEC SMELTING AND REFINING WORKS FOR sale or rent at a bargain, corner of Clark and Forty-second-sts., on Michigan Southern & Rock Island Railroad, with side-track for accommodation of works, including the ground, four brick and one frame buildings, and nearly all the machinery necessary; has been worked for several months under the Balbec system. The buildings are suitable for other manufacturing or business purposes. J. E. BURCHELL, Room 4, Republic Life Building.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FIXTURES OF STORE on Canal-st., near Madison. A good chance for a man with small capital. Address S 12, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FLOUR MILL, WELL located for trade. Will be sold low. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FIXTURES, STOCK OF HATS, CAPS, AND gents' furnishing goods for sale, and store to rent. All new and select stock in one of the best stands on State-st., where a good business is already established. Good reasons given for selling. Call at No. 229 South State-st.

LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A GOOD PAYING hotel in this city, on very favorable terms; cash required, about $3,000. Apply to J. H. COTES, 126 South Clark-st., Room 29.

LIGHT, NICE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR sale; well established and paying; expenses light; everything in order; price $2,000; full investigation permitted. Address F 88, Tribune office.

STEAM CANAL STONE-BOAT J. L. ALEXANDER for sale. Inquire at Indiana-st. bridge, or 583 North Clark-st.

STOCK AND FIXTRES OF A WELL-ESTABLISHed news depot, tobacco, and confectionery store at 149 North Market-st., for sale.

STOCK, FIXTURES, AND LEASE OF A WELL-established boot and shoe store in one of the best locations in the city, doing a business of about $20,000, for sale. Address N 68, Tribune office.

THE BEST CIGAR STORE IN CHICAGO FOR sale; best location, doing from $25 to $40 per day. G. S. LACEY, 119 Dearborn-st.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE SAW AND SHINGLE mill in Memphis, Tenn., for sale; saws 20,000 feet per day; lumber worth from $20 to $35 per m.; logs cost, at mill, $8 to $10 per m.; owing to my health am compelled to sell all or half; $3,000 cash wanted, balance on long time in monthly payments running two years. This is a splendid chance for one or more men to clear full $100 per day; slabs and saw dust will pay running expenses; I will furnish cash orders for all the lumber if wanted. None need write who can't furnish the money. Answer immediately. Address J. M. DUDLEY, Memphis, Tenn.

THE STOCK, GOOD-WILL, AND FIXTURES OF a retail grocery, doing a large business, in a first-class neighborhood, for sale. Terms cash. Address S 43, Tribune office.

WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH, THE Merchants' Dining Rooms, No. 53 West Madison-st. The Merchants' has three ladies' dining rooms attached, has been recently refitted throughout, and it has the best trade on the West Side. It is the finest chance for a party with small means to invest in a strictly cash business in Chicago. Apply on the premises. WHYLAND & FOSS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURday of horses, wagons, carriages, harness, 1 hack, and a car-load of mules and horses; car-load of horses to be sold this morning to the highest bidder; good stabling for horses; money advanced on goods. G. BRIGGS, 461 State-st.

CARRIAGES, JUMP-SEAT BUGGIES, AND phaetons. Sample salesroom for Eastern factories, No. 10 West Randolph-st. H. J. EDWARDS.

FOR SALE—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY carriages, top and open buggies, at our new repository; prices reasonable. H. B. HILL, Nos. 27 and 29 Clinton-st.

FINE PANEL ROCKAWAYS, EXTENSION-TOP and half-top platform carriages, phaetons, buggies, &c., a great variety at low prices, 257 State-st. F. L. SMITH.

FOR SALE—A COAN & TEN BROEKE CONCORD buggy, with shifting top, little used and set double harness. Inquire of WM. C. TAYLOR, Am. Bridge Co., Office 231 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A SMALL STYLISH BAY MARE, large tail, fast; also, harness and buggy, cheap. Address V 82, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — FINEST ASSORTMENT OF CARriages, harness, etc., in the city; every style and description. L. S. TOWER & BRO., 105 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY EXPRESS AND delivery wagons of all kinds. Also one second-hand yacht box buggy, at 259 South Canal-st.

JUST ARRIVED, A CAR LOAD OF HEAVY horses, and now are for sale cheap at 262 West Lake-st. BARBER, BRENICK & CO.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ARRIVED FROM THE East with a fine assortment of custom-built carriages, embracing top buggies, phaetons, carryalls and open buggies. Repository at the sale stable of Wheeler & Cook, 140 Michigan-av., corner Monroe-st. Call and see me, for I claim to give the best carriage for the least money of any man in town. C. W. ABBOTT.

WANTED—A GOOD GRAIN-WAGON OR RUNning gear for same, and a set of heavy harness; cash. J. W. FERNALD, corner Twelfth and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—TO BUY A PHAETON BUGGY. MUST be a bargain for cash. Address E 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—SEVERAL DRAUGHT HORSES, weighing 1,300 or 1,400, for lumber wagons. Apply at Planing Mill on Mitchell-st., between Lumber-st., and Stewart-av.

WANTED—TO BUY, A GOOD, SOUND, RELIAble-buggy horse; well broke, and not afraid of the cars. BRADLEY & PATTERSON, corner Canal and Sebor-sts., on railroad.

WANTED—TO BUY, CHEAP FOR CASH, AN EXpress wagon, horse, and harness. Apply this day, at Northwestern Stables, 260 and 262 Michigan-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A GOOD SOUND AND STYLish horse, suitable for lady to drive; must be gentle and reliable in every respect. Address or call on D. F. KENLY, corner South Water and Franklin-sts.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS OF LARGE AND SMALL SUMS ON REAL estate; moderate amounts on second mortgages. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE NEGOTIated in sums of $4,000, $5,000, and over, by W. R. FURNESS, Room 16, 128 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums to suit, from $1,000 to $20,000. G. S. LACEY, 119 Dearborn-st.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN OFfice, late E. Jacobs & Co., on diamonds and other valuables. 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 5.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN OR near Chicago. W. G. ROBERTSON, 219 East Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $1,000, ON REAL estate security. EDWIN GREENE, 81 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON HOUSES ON LEASED land, household furniture, pianos, and approved collateral security, at 126 South Clark-st., Room 1. E. WINNE.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE AND other securities. Purchase money mortgages wanted. LEVI WING & CO., 178 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—$3,000 AND $3,500 UPON REAL estate security. LYMAN & JACKSON, 41 Bryan Block.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN FOR 3 OR 4 YEARS on improved city property. D. COLE & SON, 186 West Madison-st.

WANTED—$2,000 ON COTTAGE, BARN, AND two lots, in city, worth $4,500. Three to five years, 10 per cent. Address E 74, Tribune.

WE CAN MAKE SEVERAL LOANS OF SUMS OF $3,000 and $5,000, on good real estate security. McKINNON & MARSH, 125 Clark-st.

WANTED—$1,000 ON CHATTEL MORTGAGE ON long time; ample security. Address E 6, Tribune office.

$5,000 TO LOAN—FOR FIVE YEARS, ON IMproved city property. J. C. McCORD & CO., 156 LaSalle-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

A WHEELER & WILSON FAMILY SEWING MAchine, in half cabinet case, cost $80, improved glass slipper, etc., equal to new, in perfect order, price $30. 3 Eighteenth-st.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 975 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER OFFICE, 212 SOUTH HALSTED-ST. MAchines sold on easy payments and rented. Office open evenings. A. J. MELCHERT, Agent.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office, 328 West Madison-st.; will remove about May 1, 1873, to 155 State-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER; THOSE ONLY WHO have had experience need apply. SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 187 and 189 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DOUBLE-ENTRY bookkeeper, to work an hour or two per day or evening on a set of books; recommendations required. Address X 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A PHILADELPHIA HOSIERY, notion, and white goods jobbing-house—A first-class traveling salesman acquainted with the business, and having an established trade. Address, stating amount and location of trade, experience, etc., COX, SMITH & CO., Philadelphia.

WANTED—A CORRESPONDENT, ALSO A COPYist, in an insurance office; wages $10 per week to commence. Address, in own handwriting, E 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS the dry goods business, and speaks the English and German languages. Call or address 77 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER FOR A FEW DAYS only. Address, stating terms, Y 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GROCERY clerk, one that understands the business. Apply at 44 and 46 North Market-st.

Trades.

WANTED—PAPER HANGERS AT HILGER, JENKINS & PAXON, 107 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—GREENHOUSE MEN—ONE FIRST-class man and two or three second-class; need not apply unless well qualified and recommended. W. E. FARRELL, 367 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SIX UPHOLSTERERS TO GO TO ST. Louis. Apply at 99 West Madison-st.

WANTED—CARRIAGE PAINTER, A FIRST-CLASS striper and finisher—a man capable of taking charge of shop, or who would take all the work by piece preferred. HATHAWAY, 600 State-st.

WANTED—TEN PAINTERS, AT CORNER NORTH Clark-st. and Belden-av.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD HOUSE-PAINTERS, BY CHAS. F. STELTZNER, 350 North-av. Call at 6 o'clock in the morning, or 7 o'clock in the evening.

WANTED—GOOD UPHOLSTERERS, IMMEDIately. Apply at THAYER & TOBEY FURNITURE CO., 77 State-st.

WANTED—GORDON FEEDERS AT PRINTERS' Exchange, No. 7 Tribune Building. J. W. DEAN.

WANTED—A GOOD DRAUGHTSMAN, NONE BUT a first-class man need apply, at No. 179 East Madison-st., Room 11. W. J. EDBROOKE.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS HARNESS MAKers. 330 North Clark-st.

WANTED—TWO TAILORS AT 226 STATE-ST. Come prepared to work.

WANTED—PAINTERS, AT 774 WABASH-AV., rear. Call morning, noon, or evening. IVES BROS.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE WOOD-WORKER and blacksmith. Apply to DENNY & GALEHER, 119 Clybourn-st., Milwaukee.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 15 TO 18 YEARS OLD TO take care of a pony and do chores. Apply at 404 Michigan-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GOOD ACTIVE MEN TO CANVASS for the new improved Howe Sewing Machine in the city of Milwaukee and vicinity. This is a comparatively unworked territory, and agents can make large wages. Are offering unprecedented inducements for the right kind of men. Address C. GADY, City Agent, 112 Wisconsin-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—20 LABORERS, WITH SHOVELS; APply at SWAN, CLARK & CO.'S Factory, Robey-st., near Blue Island-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AGENT, BY A wholesale wine and liquor business; none need inquire but those that have been employed in the same capacity before, and can give good references. WAIXEL BROS., No. 22 West Madison-st.

WANTED—ONE OR MORE GENTLEMANLY SOlicitors to canvass for advertising for a new and valuable work. Apply Room 24, 159 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE—MAN AS GARDENer and hostler, and his wife for cook and laundress. Apply between 9 and 10 a. m. to C. C. LAY, 144 Michigan-av.

WANTED—MEN—BIGGEST CHANCE TO MAKE money; $2 for every $1. CHICAGO NOVELTY CO., 179 East Madison-st., Room 15.

WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS TO SELL THREE new sewing-machine attachments, just out. CHICAGO NOVELTY CO., Room 15, 179 East Madison-st.

WANTED—4 GOOD SALESMEN, 100 RAILROAD men, and 25 farm hands. Also, men with $250. 157 Fifth-av., Room 4.

WANTED—600 LABORERS FOR RAILROADS IN Indiana and Michigan; high wages, entirely free fare. Apply early at 21 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A FEW SMART MEN WITH $3 TO $10 ready cash, to make $10 a day selling Prof. Henry's inexplosive for kerosene oil. An agent 16 years old is making $7 a day. A. RAY, 22 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CANVASSER, TO such a man we will give a good-paying job. Inquire at Box office, Academy of Music.

WANTED—100 TRACKLAYERS AND 50 LABORers to work on new railroad; must leave to-day; good wages and sure pay. Call on SHAW & WILSON, 23 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO TAKE charge of harness-room and work some on stock. Apply at Northwestern Stables, 260 and 262 Michigan-st.

WANTED—A BOY TO TEND BUTCHER'S SHOP, one that can drive a horse. Apply 329 South Fifth-av.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE BOYS WITH $1 EACH to sell new, imported candy on the street. Call between 7 and 9 o'clock in the morning on W. JOHNSON, 63 and 65 South Clinton-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY 15 OR 16 years old, to make himself generally useful; references required. Apply at 101 Madison.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD MEN; 10 MEN FOR station work; 5 teams, dry sand work. MATHISON & CO., 29 West Randolph-st., Room 2.

WANTED—12 PICTURE FRAME MOULDING POLishers; steady work and pay every Saturday. Apply to SCHRAM, BRO. & CO., 72 West Washington-st.

WANTED—10 GOOD ACTIVE MEN TO ENGAGE in a light, pleasant business; $20 to $40 a week sure money. JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st., Room 3.

WANTED—50 MEN FOR LIGHT SUMMER JOB. Call, or address with stamp, SMITH BROS., 174 West Washington-st., Room 4, from 9 to 4.

WANTED—BOY IN MANUFACTURING COMPAny's office, to make himself generally useful. Address, in handwriting, X 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO LEAVE TO-DAY, 200 RAILROAD men for a new road, 100 miles from Chicago; wages at first, $1.75 per day, board with farmers, $3.50 a week; plenty of station-work at liberal prices. Also, 50 choppers and 100 farm hands for Illinois; wages from $20 to $26 per month and board. For particulars and transportation apply early to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st., or No. 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—150 LABORERS AND 25 TEAMS, AND 5 teamsters for railroad work. Good work, good wages and free fare. A. ANDERSON & CO., 15 South Canal-st.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents that wish the goods will save money and time by buying direct of the manufacturers, at 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—I HAVE FROM 20 TO 50 applications per day for cottages, dwellings, and tenements in different divisions of the city. House-owners desiring first-class tenants will find it to their best interest to call and leave particulars at once. G. S. LACEY, 119 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, SUITABLE for sleeping apartment and sitting-room, nicely furnished, where no questions will be asked. Address, this week, X 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES FOR FIRST-class tenants in all parts of the city. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—OR PURCHASE, A SMALL house on West Side, in pleasant neighborhood, not north of Randolph-st. nor west of Union Park. If purchase, will pay $200 down, balance on monthly payments; price from $3,000 to $4,500. Address, with particulars, X 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COMFORTABLE HOUSE of 7 or 8 rooms, in the vicinity of Union Park or Jefferson Park, from May 1. Address J. S. GOODMAN, 261 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COMFORTABLY FURnished room, without board, on South or West Sides, in a quiet private family, by a lady who can give good references. Address, stating price, Box 2098, Evanston, Ill.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY THE 23D, AN UNFURnished sleeping room, on the West Side, east of Morgan-st., and between Lake and Monroe. No objection to a block. Terms not to exceed $12 per month. Best of reference furnished. Address G. F. BAKER, 130 North Carpenter-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM FOR GENT AND wife, with or without board, by first-class parties. Address T, 241 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 FURNISHED ROOMS suitable for housekeeping, for gent and wife. Address B, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTEEL HOUSE ON West Side, good location. MOSES J. KELLY, 174 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished house, on South Side, on one of the avenues preferred; a liberal price will be paid, and promptly. Address W 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS ON THE NORTH Side, for housekeeping, from 1st of May; may buy some furniture. Address B 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS for gentleman and wife after May 1; West Side preferred. Address U 5, Tribune office, stating terms and location.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 PLEASANT ROOMS for light housekeeping, by man and wife without children, near Madison or Randolph-st. cars, east of Union Park and west of Halsted-st. Best of reference given. Address X 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL HOUSE, OR FOUR rooms on first floor. Prompt and careful tenant. Location and price to E, 179 East Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FULLY FURNISHED cottage of 6 or 7 rooms, with all the appliances for housekeeping, by a family of 4 adults; north of Twenty-second-st. or east of Union Park preferred. Address, stating terms and location, MELLEN, Room 14, 125 East Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE ON WEST OR South Side, with from 12 to 15 rooms location central. Wish to keep a few first-class boarders. Would like possession before or on the 1st of May. Address X 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO MARRIED COUPLES (sisters) want two rooms, unfurnished. Will go out as far as Egan-av. Terms moderate. Address X 34, Tribune office, three days.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CROCKERYWARE SUITABLE FOR restaurant, walnut and oak chairs, tables, plated-ware, also circular counter. Basement 371 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOW FOR CASH, IF APPLIED FOR soon, ¾ of the schooner Liberty, now lying near Miller's dry dock. Apply, for a few days, to WM. SCARLETT, 300 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SODA-FOUNTAIN, USED BUT FOUR months; cost $100; will sell for $75. Call at store 812 Cottage Grove-av. DUNLAP & WALLACE.

FOR SALE—A NEW OCTAVO NOVELTY PRINTing press, 3 sets of types, etc., for $35. E. VONDERHOOK, 1174 State-st.

FOR SALE—TO BE MOVED—TWO COTTAGES, 1½-story, 7 rooms each, $250 each, on Green and Randolph-sts. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BAR, COUNTER, AND FIXTURES. Apply to Room 8 Exchange building...

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN, GERman, or Scotch girl to do general housework, cook, wash, and iron, in family of five. Will pay $4 per week. References required. Call at No. 104 Thirty-seventh-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE AS COOK and the other for chamberwork. Apply at No. 483 Michigan-av., south of Fourteenth-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, WASH, and iron, the other to do second work; German, Swede, or Norwegian. Apply at 519 Michigan-av.

WANTED—4 SMART DINING-ROOM GIRLS AND 2 chambermaids at Johnstone House, corner Desplaines and Madison-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Must come well recommended. No. 88 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework—Scandinavian or German. No objection to an emigrant. Apply at 288 South May-st., near corner of West Harrison and May.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; German, Norwegian, or Swede preferred. Apply at 421 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family, good wages. 56 North Peoria-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl; must understand cooking and washing. 1032 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GERMAN GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF baby and assist in light work; age, from 14 to 15 years. Apply at 519 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN girl to do general housework in a small American family. Apply to Pekin Tea Company, 206 State-st.

WANTED—A GIRL OF AGE AND EXPERIENCE; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. High wages. Northeast corner Tyler and Paulina-sts.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer; settled woman; German or Norwegian preferred; small family; second girl in house. Apply at No. 70 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GIRL COMPETENT TO DO GENeral work in a small family. References required. Catholic preferred. Call at 219 South Robey-st., on Friday morning, 18th inst., between 8 and 10 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE AS COOK, AND one for second work. Good city references required. Call at 180 Ashland-av.

WANTED—4 GOOD, STOUT GIRLS, TO GO IN the country. Two must be washers. Also other girls for city work. Come early this morning prepared to work, to Excelsior Employment Office, 74 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—AT 469 MICHIGAN-AV., TWO GOOD girls, 1 to cook, wash, and iron; 1 to do second work. References required from last place.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family, at 181 Lytle-st., next street west of Centre-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 18 Winchester-av.

WANTED—A GOOD WILLING GIRL TO DO second work and wait on the table, at 265 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A SWEDISH COOK AND SECOND girl; also, girls of all nationalities for the best of families and boarding-houses. Mrs. WHITTAKER, 295 Chicago-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; German or American preferred. Apply at 301 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a family of four; no children; liberal wages will be paid. Apply at 456 West Washington-st.

WANTED—AT 363 MICHIGAN-AV., A GOOD cook.

WANTED—18 EAST HARRISON-ST., A GOOD kitchen girl. Call early.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD HEALTHY Irish girl as cook, washer, and ironer in family of four. Apply at 117 South Franklin-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS FOR KITCHEN and dining-room, at private boarding-house 252 East Indiana-st., North Side.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, early this morning, at 285 Michigan-av.

WANTED—4 GOOD GIRLS TO WASH DISHES and scrub, at Tanner's Restaurant, 89 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; good references required. Apply at 49 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply at 134 Walnut-st., between Wood and Lincoln.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron, in a private family. Apply 512 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SCANDINAVIAN GIRL FOR general housework. Apply immediately at 511 Carroll-av., two blocks north of Union Park.

WANTED—AT 53 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., BEtween Madison and Washington, a good kitchen girl. Also a good second girl. German or Swede preferred. No Irish need apply.

WANTED—A GOOD CHAMBERMAID FOR boarding house. Apply at 499 South Dearborn-st. (Burnside), near Twenty-ninth.

WANTED—AT 75 ASHLAND-AV., A GOOD GIRL for second work. References required.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer in a private family. Apply at 259 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD STOUT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework 573 Michigan-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—3 GOOD MILLINERS; NONE BUT competent hands need apply. MRS. WM. DEVOY, 163 Blue Island-av., near Taylor-st.

WANTED—GOOD HOWE SEWING MACHINE operators at SHARP & DEEMING'S, 655 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—10 FIRST-CLASS OPERATORS TO run Singer machines. I. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—THREE GOOD MILLINERS FOR OUR trimming room, and one to go to Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Apply KEITH BROS.

WANTED—STRAW SEWERS. W. F. MAYHON & CO., Wabash-av., corner of Van Buren-st.

WANTED—TWO MILLINERS; MUST BE EXPErienced trimmers. Apply at Nos. 73 and 74 East Van Buren-st., near State.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS IRONER AT BURKE'S European Hotel.

WANTED—AT THE MAULTON HOUSE, MARKET and Kinzie-sts, 2 laundry women, two good scrubbers, and a girl to wash dishes.

WANTED—GOOD FIRST-CLASS WASHERWOmen at 100 East Madison-st., laundry. Come ready to go to work.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER TO DO SOME COOKing and take charge of the rooms; no objection to one child. 74 East Twelfth-st., corner Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—200 LABORERS AND MECHANICS for Texas, 100 woodchoppers for Indiana, 3 men with wives to keep boarding-house. ANGELL & COAK, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS SALESwomen; none but experienced hands need apply. Best of references required. Apply at 8 o'clock. MERIGOLD & LOYD, 249 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A HEALTHY WET NURSE. APPLY to DR. DELASKIE MILLER, 299 Wabash-av., between the hours of 1 and 3 p. m.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE NURSE FOR A child. Apply at 186 Ashland-ave.

WANTED—A HYGIENIC LADY WHO IS WILLing to do housework and make herself generally useful, can have the comforts and privileges of a home; none but a hygienist need apply. Call at 12 South Halsted-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

84 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—Furnished front room, with bedroom and closet, with or without board.

107 WEST ADAMS-ST.—4 OR 5 BOARDERS CAN be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms at $5 per week.

193 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite, with board.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE PLEASant front room, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

671 FULTON-ST.—SINGLE OR SUITES TO married couples or single gentlemen, pleasant location, handy to cars, beautiful in summer.

JOHNSTON HOUSE—114 AND 116 WEST MADISON-st. Just opened; everything first-class. Pleasant rooms, single or en suite. $2 per day; table board, $5 per week.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-house; first-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

143 THIRD-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, THE parlors, with or without furniture; also a few smaller rooms.

238 CALUMET-AV.—DAY BOARD, $4.50; BED and board, $6; pleasant rooms; dinner at 6 p. m.; three meals Sunday; stable for two horses.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE)-ST., near Twenty-ninth—A nice, cheerful family hotel; excellent table, and surprisingly low prices. Pleasant room for married couple, $12; single rooms, $6.

774 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, suitable for one or two persons, two doors south of Twenty-second-st.

977 INDIANA-AV.—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS also front parlor, to rent, unfurnished, with board. Would furnish carpets if required.

Country.

SUMMER BOARDING—GENEVA LAKE, WIS.—St. Denis Hotel now open for the season. Fishing and boating inaugurated. E. R. COWLES, Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, WITH UNEXceptional reference, desires breakfast, tea, and nicely furnished room, in a strictly private family. Will be permanent and no trouble. Don't care for table variety. Quite particular though as to family and location. State terms. Address L 80, Tribune office.

BOARD—AT ONCE, GOOD BOARD AND ROOMS for self, wife, and two children, on West Side, not east of Peoria-st., nor west of Paulina. Address or call on GEO. W. A. BIDDLE, 274 East Madison-st.

BOARD—AND NICE ROOMS FOR THREE, IN A genteel family, south of Twentieth-st. and east of State. Address D 95, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, by a lady; best of reference given. Address S 42, Tribune office.

BOARD—ABOUT MAY 1, A SUITE OF FURnished or unfurnished rooms, with good board, on South Side in a private family, by a family of 3 adults. References given and required. Address N 17, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH A pleasant room on South Side, with board, where there are but few in the family. Address E 34, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE SECOND-HAND UPright boiler; good as new. Inquire FRASER, CHALMERS & CO., 145 Fulton-st., Chicago.

UNTIL MAY 1 WE WILL SELL OUR MACHINERY at a liberal discount, as we intend moving to our new stores, 40 and 42 South Canal-st. We do not sell our machinery at cost, but will make a liberal deduction. Parties wanting, or are anticipating buying, machinery, it will be to their interest to call upon us before...

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PRESCRIPTION DRUG clerk, by a thoroughly competent man, who has successfully passed the requisite examinations, and obtained a diploma. Address U 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR salesman, by an industrious man of temperate habits; has had several years' experience in real estate and insurance business. Address N 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRY goods salesman, a German; best of references. Address X 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, SCANdinavian, in clothing store; fully competent; speaks English, Scandinavian, and some German; best of references. Address B 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH long experience, as dry goods clerk; speaks the English and Scandinavian languages, and some German; best of references from former employers. Address A 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESman for a wholesale cigar and tobacco house, by a young man of experience; good reference given. Address X 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER IN A wholesale liquor house, by a young man who has had several years' experience; good references. Address B 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF steady habits, as night-clerk in one of the city hotels; wages no object. Address X 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED lumberman, with a large city acquaintance, as shipping clerk, or foreman. Best city references given and satisfaction warranted. Please address A 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL clerk and bookkeeper desires a situation with a good hotel. No. 1 city references furnished. Address E 76, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS blank-book finisher. Address P. O. Box 337, Hannibal, Mo.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CUStom cutter; has had 10 years' experience; is capable of taking charge of the business. Address FIELD & BENEDICT, corner Market and Washington-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO learn the tinners' trade; best of references, if required. Address A W W, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 3 months' experience at the painters' trade. Address N 18, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE, HE as No. 1 coachman, she as cook or laundress. Best city reference. Address S 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN WELL acquainted in the city, as coachman in a first-class family, living not further than seven to eight blocks from East Washington-st., north or south. Good references. Address J P T, No. 516 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Scandinavian) as coachman in a private family, one who understands how to keep horses and carriages in perfect order. Address X 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Dane) as coachman in a private family, thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages. Good city references. Address N 66, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING AGENT for a wholesale wine and liquor house, by a man (German) who is well acquainted with the business, and has traveled before. Best references given. Please address B 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS young man, as janitor of building or porter in a wholesale store; reference given. Address E 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG DANE, STRONG and willing to work, some years in this country, asks some gentleman to give him work. Address E 78, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE to do housework and the other chamber work. Best of reference. Apply 29 Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK IN A private family. 1510 South State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, COMPETENT girl that understands washing, ironing, and cooking for a small private family, preferred ... between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth, on South Park-av., South Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework in a small private family; references given if required. Call at 206 South Park-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN WHO UNderstands work, to get house-cleaning to do. Apply 28 East Kinzie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, IN a small private family; no children. Apply for 2 days at 127 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE GIRL, to do general housework or second work in a small private family; good references. Inquire at 137 Butterfield-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR 50 TIP-TOP GIRLS immediately. Extra good help of all nations found at Mrs. ROOT'S, formerly Mrs. Patch, 1526 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second work in a private family. Best of reference given. Call at 207 Burnside-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FIRST-CLASS FEMALE help in city or country. Great Western Business Exchange, 141 West Washington-st., corner Union. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR FIVE OF THE BEST dining-room girls in the city; also head dining-room girl, A No. 1; three excellent cooks for the lake marine service; one cook for hotel or restaurant; also girls of every nationality for all kinds of housework. No. 5 West Madison-st., branch office, 126 West Monroe-st. STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, for meat or pastry, in a restaurant or hotel. Call at 59 West Adams-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG WOMAN WITH little boy 6 years old, in private family, to do general housework, where there is light washing; good references given. Call at 92 Fourteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO second work. Has good reference from her last place, where she lived two years. Address for two days, M N, 79 St. Clair-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, WASHER AND iron. Would not object to the country. Good references. Mrs. HAMILTON'S, 46 South Union-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY GOOD GIRLS OF ALL nationalities. Families supplied with first-class help. Mrs. HAMILTON'S, 46 South Union-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as second girl in a private family. Apply at 251 South Mitchell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL. Apply at 50 East Oak-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wishes a place as cook; can come well recommended; can be seen for three days at No. 383 South Jefferson-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREWOMAN IN A shirt manufactory, or as seamstress in hotels or families, by a young lady who understands cutting from measure, and making shirts, collars, cuffs, and wristbands; also, family sewing with a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. Address, for one week, CARRIE, 264 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS OPERator on the Grover & Baker machine. Address F 25, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG AND healthy woman as wet nurse. Call to-day 170 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOman as nurse; capable of taking care of a baby; no objection to the country. Apply for 3 days at 15 Ray-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—A WIDOW LADY OF SUperior qualifications and character wishes a situation to take the charge of a gentleman's house; no objections to one or two children. Address D 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY as housekeeper, or would take the basement of a gentleman's house, and board the family. Apply for 2 days at 28 Twenty-sixth-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—A 1 DOCKAGE FOOT OF RIVER AND Dock-sts., formerly occupied by Chapman. Possession on demand. Apply to F. W. BUCKINGHAM, 286 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—THE DOCK, WITH LOTS IN THE rear, on Canal-st., north of Lake-st. bridge, now occupied by John Granger. This property adjoins the track of the Danville Railroad, and has a front of 140 feet on the river. It has superior advantages for a coal-yard, and can be leased for a term of years. Apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 183 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—THE DOCK ON THE WEST SIDE, north of and near Lake-st. bridge, now occupied by the Union Steamboat Company. This dock has a river front of 140 feet, with lots also in the rear. This property is finely located for steamboat and railroad business, and specially adapted for elevator or warehouse purposes. For terms apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 183 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—DOCK PROPERTY ON SOUTH Branch, near Twenty-second-st., 100 feet on river by 250 feet, to Chicago & Alton Railroad. Apply to HENRY F. ISHAM, 15 Congress-st.

TO LEASE—THE BEST COAL DOCK IN THE CITY, lot on Canal-st., near Adams, formerly occupied by Holbrook; dock 133 feet. Inquire at 243 East Madison-st. A. H. HOLDEN.

TO LEASE—VALUABLE DOCK PROPERTY, FRONTing on West Chicago-av., adjoining C. & N. W. R. R. Round House, 136 feet front and water, by 400 feet deep; railroad track on lot; very desirable for lumber or coal yard. Apply to HARMON & RICHARDSON Manufacturing Company, 64 South Jefferson-st.

TO LEASE—OR FOR SALE—A STRONG BUILDING, 48x121, now used as a wire-bed factory. To be seen at 287 Fulton-st.

LOST.

LOST—TUESDAY AFTERNOON, PART OF AN earring, with amethyst setting, either on North Clark or East Madison-sts. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to 121 Hoyne-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, A LARGE NEWFOUNDland dog, with red eyes, with white stripe over the breast. Listens to the name of "Rove." A liberal reward will be given by GEO. BLEIMES, 86 Clybourn-av.

NOTICE—THE MAN THAT TOOK A BAY HORSE that was running loose at the corner of Wentworth and Archer-avs. will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to 287 Twenty-first-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE SUITS CHAMBER FURNIture, consisting beds, bedding, bureaus, wash-stands, easy-chairs, carpet, etc., etc., in use less than two months, cheap for cash. Address R 43, Tribune office.

HANDSOME PARLOR SET, BED-ROOM SET, 2 book-cases, cut-glass, carpets, marble-top tables, &c., &c., at 280 West Lake-st.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS OR merchandise of any kind for sale will find a cash purchaser by addressing H B, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—TEN YEARS' experience; scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

FOREIGN.

The Pope Improving—He is in Better Spirits.

German Celebration of President Thiers' Birthday.

What the Carlists Are Doing in Spain.

ITALY.

Rome, April 16.—The reports that the Pope is in a critical condition are false. The physicians believe that the indisposition will last some time, but it is not dangerous. The Holy Father's spirits are excellent.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Ottawa, Ont., April 16.—The House of Commons reassembled after the Easter holidays yesterday. The members had not all returned, only 76 being in the Chamber out of a full house of 200. In the evening the Houses went into Committee of Supply. Among items passed were: $150,000 for immigration purposes; International Railway, $5,400,000; Canada Pacific Railway, toward survey, $250,000; Public buildings, $361,500; total of items passed, $10,474,500.

In reply to Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Langevin said the cost of enlarging the Welland Canal after the completion of the surveys would be $9,250,000, and the Parliamentary Library Building will cost $250,000.

The Committee to investigate the charge against the Government in the Canada Pacific Railway matter meets to-day, and the result of its investigation is looked for with great interest. The Committee on Public Accounts will to-day resume inquiry into the alleged jobbery in connection with an international railway contract.

Hamilton, April 16.—The Post-Office Inspector has been here for six weeks, investigating the cause of the Postmaster's deficiency, which has reached a considerable amount. It causes some excitement.

Montreal, April 16.—A powerful chain tug on a new principle will be in operation here the coming season. It is said to be the only one of its kind in America, and surpasses in strength the famous ones of France. It will tow a 1,200 ton ship up the St. Lawrence at the rate of three to four miles per hour.

Sir William Logan, the eminent geologist, has returned from Europe.

A Humane Society, similar to the Royal Humane Society of England, is being organized.

Toronto, April 16.—The harbor is now open, and boats begin regular trips to-morrow.

The *Globe* repeats its rumor that Sir Hugh Allan has failed to float the Canada Pacific Railway in the English money market. It predicts the failure of the scheme under the management of the men now in office in the Government. The fate of the Government is by members considered very uncertain, and few risk an opinion on the disposal of the Pacific Railway question.

Kingston, Ont., April 16.—The harbor is nearly clear of ice. The ferry steamers are running to the islands. Vessels are fitting out, though the sailors are still on the strike. One of Calvin & Beck's steamers ran twenty miles down the St. Lawrence River to-day.

Halifax, April 16.—Late advices say that the Imperial Government will spend £500,000 on the fortifications of Halifax this year.

One hundred miners employed at St. Allerton, in the Acadia coal mines, quit work on Saturday, and all the remaining men have been forced out by the strikers. This morning work was entirely suspended.

Schooners came up to-day from the wreck of the Atlantic laden with goods raised by the divers. About $100,000 worth of the cargo has been brought to Halifax.

SPAIN.

Madrid, April 16.—Many Carlists are surrendering to the Government troops in the North, in the hope of an amnesty.

It is reported that the Duke of Seville, who joined the Carlists, was killed in a late engagement.

A detachment of Carlists under Saballa, which, before the attack on Puigcerda, was sent to harass the regular troops on the march to Ribas, were defeated, with a loss of 300 men, exclusive of prisoners.

Additional reinforcements have arrived at Puigcerda, and were received with great enthusiasm by the populace. The Carlists are, however, again threatening.

The Government has received news of the crushing defeat of a Carlist force at San Lorenzo de la Muga, in Gerona.

The Government denies that the troops in Porto Rico have revolted. They asked for an increase of pay, which was granted.

FRANCE.

Paris, April 16.—Gen. Manteuffel, Commander of the German army of occupation, gave a dinner to-day at Nancy in honor of the birthday of President Thiers. The Prefect and Mayor of the city were present. Toasts were given to the health of the President and Gen. Manteuffel.

NEW YORK.

Unmerited Imprisonment—Garvey, the Ring Plasterer—Murderous Attempt to Rob a Collector—Alleged Arson—Immigration—Delayed Mails—The New York Central Railroad Tax—Miscellaneous Local News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, April 16.—A short time ago, William Hatch, the New York divorce detective, was found guilty of perjury, and sentenced to five years in the State Prison, for testifying, in a divorce case in Brooklyn, to the adultery of the woman whose husband had employed him to watch her. Recent developments go to show that all his assertions were true, and that he is suffering unmerited punishment. Immediate steps are to be taken to secure his release, and the indictment, on the charge of perjury, of the parties on whose testimony he was convicted.

Andrew J. Garvey, the notorious ring plasterer was arrested this morning, and arraigned this afternoon at Essex Market Police Court, on the charge of knocking down Richard V. Hartnett, a well-known lawyer and politician, and threatening his life. Garvey was bound over in the sum of $300 to keep the peace, his brother John becoming his surety.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

New York, April 16.—Sanford Murray, Collector for the New York Gas Company, yesterday afternoon entered Dr. Edward M. Brown's private office, on the second floor of No. 251 William street, to collect a small gas bill. The Doctor handed a $20 note to Murray, who sat down to make the change and entry, placing a package containing about $600, the collections of the day, beside him. While Murray was writing the Doctor closed the door, and immediately struck him with a hatchet, a keenly-sharpened sheath-knife having been substituted for a wedge. Murray attempted to rise, and was struck again, when the knife in the weapon broke. The Doctor then took from his breast a heavy hatchet, and, as he was about to strike, Murray closed with him, and a desperate struggle followed. Murray succeeded in wrenching the weapon from the doctor, and felled him to the floor. He then broke the lock from the door, in order to get out. The noise had caused an alarm to be given, and by this time the police arrived, and Murray and the Doctor were taken to the hospital. Murray is thought to be fatally injured. The Doctor will recover. The doctor affirms that it was an unknown man, a patient, who assailed Murray, but the police discredit the story. He has been committed to prison.

The recent burning of the First Baptist Church in Harlem is attributed to incendiarism, growing out of a feud between the pastor and his friends.

George W. Allen, of Milwaukee, Wis., and a Commissioner to Vienna to represent the leather trade of the country, responded for Western merchants at a banquet given last evening to Jackson Schultz, by members of the shoe and leather trade, over which Isaac Bailey presided.

The Erie Road now puts immigrants through to Chicago in forty-eight hours. Three thousand are now at Castle Garden, and arrangements have been made to send to Illinois, Nebraska, and Southern Kansas all who can measurably support themselves.

Owing to a blunder on Saturday, a large portion of the mails for Europe were left on the dock and had to be held over for the steamer Russia, which sails to-day.

The locomotives and engines of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, seized at Albany by the Collector of Internal Revenue and replevined by the Company on Saturday, have been returned to the Collector, who has announced their sale for April 23. To-morrow the necessary papers will be filed, removing the Company's suit from the State court to the United States Circuit Court.

The steamer Russia took out to-day $327,627 in silver bars.

A full jury was obtained in the Scheffiin murder case at noon, and the trial commenced.

The examination of Macdonald, the Bank of England forger, was adjourned till the 24th inst.

The Convention of Advertising Agents met here to-day. Sixty persons were present from various parts of the country. S. M. Pettengill was chosen President.

The Hon. Demas Barnes is making arrangements to establish an evening paper in Brooklyn, which is to be neutral in politics, and to espouse the cause of reform. It is to be about the size of the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

At a meeting of the Women's Union Missionary Society, to-day, highly encouraging reports were read of the progress of the work in China and Japan.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Jacob Young, fatally stabbed on St. Patrick's Day, have rendered a verdict against James McDonald and Michael Buckley as accessories to the crime, committed by some person unknown.

President Grant has purchased of Col. E. S. Sanford the four-year old trotting stallion, "Claymore," by Peacemaker, the latter a son of Hambletonian, and sent him to the farm near St. Louis.

METEOROLOGICAL.

The Great Snow-Storm in Nebraska—Signal Service Bureau Reports and Prognostications.

Chicago, April 16—10:18 p. m.

The following reports have been received from the places mentioned below:

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Weather
Chicago	29.72	39	N W, fresh	thr'ting
Cincinnati	29.86	44	S, gentle	clear
Duluth	30.16	38	N E, fresh	clear
Detroit	29.73	41	S E, fresh	lt rain
Davenport	29.88	41	N E, fresh	lt rain
Escanaba				
Milwaukee	29.77	36	E, fresh	lt rain
Marquette				
Omaha	30.09	38	N W, brisk	lt rain
Pembina	30.21	29	calm	clear
St. Paul	30.09	39	N, fresh	clear

The West and most of the Northwest are missing.

Washington, D. C., April 16.—Probabilities—The storm centre in North Carolina will move slowly northeastward. That in Ohio will extend over the Lower Lakes and New York State. For New England, on Thursday continued northeast and southeast winds, with threatening and rainy weather. For the Middle States, easterly winds, falling barometer, cloudy weather, and possibly light rain, except in Maryland and Virginia, where, as well as in North Carolina and the Ohio Valley, cold easterly winds, and cloudy or clearing weather is more probable. For the Southern States, generally westerly winds and clear weather. For Lake Ontario, increasing northeast winds with rain. For Lakes Erie, Huron, and Michigan, northeast winds backing to north, with cloudy weather and light rain. For Lake Superior, the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, rising barometer, and cold, northerly winds.

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Oswego, Rochester, Wilmington, Norfolk, Cape May, New York, New Haven, New London, and Boston.

Omaha, Neb., April 16.—Up to this morning the storm had not abated, nor has it as yet. Trains on the Union Pacific Railroad are still blocked. Snow-plows have been sent out, but the snow-drifts are so immense that the trains have not received any aid from them yet. The storm is so fierce that the men cannot work. Settlers are suffering from want of provisions. No communication is to be had west of Grand Island, Nebraska, yet. Snow-drifts lay from 10 to 25 feet high on the railroad track at Grand Island and vicinity. Trains bound west are laid up at Schuyler, and those bound east at Planet Creek. Superintendent Clark went west this morning with provisions and material to get the trains through.

Later.—The Western storm continued during last night and up to noon to-day, but has since that time abated, so that men are at work clearing the track of snow, and if the storm does not recommence, the track will be clear to-morrow. The storm covered a strip of country about 200 miles, and has lasted about three days, and was the worst ever known.

NEW YORK CITY CHARTER.

Complete Triumph for Mayor Havemeyer and the Reform Party—Tom Murphy's Power Broken.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, April 16.—The passage of the amended charter to-day is regarded as a complete triumph for Mayor Havemeyer. It has effectually killed the power of the Custom-House ring in this city. Comptroller Green, Commissioner of Public Works Van Nort, Corporation Counsel Smith, and President of the Board of Police Commissioners Henry Smith, are retained. The Mayor's salary is raised to $12,000, and the rest cut down as follows: Commissioners to $5,000; Presidents of Boards to $6,500; Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen to $4,000. The latter Board is abolished after Jan. 1, 1875. A Board of Commissioners of Accounts is created, to act as a check upon the Comptroller and Chamberlain. The Department of Buildings is changed to the Commission of Buildings. The salary of the Chief of Police is fixed at $10,000. In each Board, two of the Commissioners are to be appointed at $8,000 each, and the other three will be city officials, who are required to act without extra pay. Extra pay and fees are done away with altogether. The Chamberlain, in lieu of fees, is to get $30,000 a year. This is the largest salary to be paid to any official. The Corporation Counsel, in lieu of fees, gets $15,000. These are the principal changes.

A Cheap Swindle.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, April 16.—Col. Whiteley, Chief of the Secret Service Bureau, received a telegram from Washington to-night, announcing the arrest of a man calling himself the Rev. J. Hale Barney, and a printer named Sutton, on the charge of swindling in the name of the President. They got out a circular, purporting to be signed by Gen. Babcock in the name of the President, asking for subscriptions. The object of the call is printed on the back in the form of a dialogue between the President and his Private Secretary. The first conversation is dated October, 1872. The President says he has received a telegram from Senator Morton, of Indiana, telling him that great frauds were about to be perpetrated, and urging the necessity for an immediate supply of funds, and he asks Gen. Babcock what he shall do. The latter replies to appeal to Jay Cooke. The second conversation is dated March last. The President speaks of the great services rendered by Jay Cooke, and asks how he can be reimbursed. Gen. Babcock suggests the appointment of Barney as Commissioner to solicit subscriptions. These circulars were sent to office-holders all over the country, subscriptions being fixed at $10 each and the money contributed. Barney and Sutton were caught in the act of opening a trunk containing letters addressed to them by their dupes in a boarding-house at 426 Sixth street.

Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., April 16.—A meeting of the Board of Directors of the People's Narrow Gauge Railroad, which is to run from Iowa Falls to Davenport, was held at Brown's Hotel, in this city, this forenoon. Wm. B. King, President; Wm. Kross, Treasurer; R. Reichman, Secretary; together with Directors from Scott, Muscatine, Cedar, Johnson, Linn, Benton, Grundy, and Hardin Counties were present. Other localities were represented by delegates. The reports from along the proposed route are very flattering.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, April 16.—The Pennsylvania Central Railroad announces that the tunnel which it is building under the City of Baltimore will be finished in the next two months. The cost of this magnificent enterprise will be in the neighborhood of three millions of dollars. It will accommodate the various through northern and southern trains running through the city, and will enable them to make their trips without breaking their trains, as is now the case.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company is now engaged in constructing a triple track for the length of 72 miles from the eastern terminus of their road. The construction of this extra track has become indispensable from the continuous increase of the coal trade, and will not only greatly facilitate the tonnage, but will materially aid in the development of the largely-increased passenger business of the road. There are now 228 miles of continuous double track on the line of the road, and it is proposed at an early day to make the whole line a double track.

How Are the Mighty Fallen.

Leavenworth, Kan., April 16.—Referring to the arrival of ex-Senator Caldwell, the *Times*, of this city, editorially says: "We deem it our duty in behalf of the people of Leavenworth, to say to the newspapers that have copied the *Commercial* notice of Caldwell's return, that his arrival at the depot here was not the signal for any unusual gathering of citizens. On the contrary, the throng about the depot was no greater than usually congregates there when the morning train arrives. Crowds of citizens did not call at his residence to express their belief in his innocence; on the contrary, only a few intimate friends visited him. A public reception of Mr. Caldwell would be received abroad as a public indorsement of political corruption, and Leavenworth does not desire notoriety of that sort. Inasmuch as Mr. Caldwell purchased 1,000 of the *Commercial* edition containing the advertisement, we think this denial pertinent."

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Convention of the State Boards of Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin.

Milwaukee, April 16.—About a year ago our State Board of Charity was invited to convene with the Boards of other States in Chicago, and recently our Board invited the Boards of Michigan, Illinois, and Missouri to meet in this city for conference and mutual interchange of sentiment as to the policy of State in the care of the poor and the unfortunate.

Yesterday was the day appointed for the convention in our city. Michigan and Illinois were represented; the Missouri Board failed to appear, but may arrive to-day. The Boards in attendance were represented as follows:

Michigan—Judge W. B. Williams, of Allegan, Judge C. I. Walker, of Detroit.

Illinois—Dr. J. N. McCord, of Vandalia, Judge S. M. Church, of Rockford, and Rev. Fred. H. Winis, of Springfield.

Wisconsin—Hons. H. H. Giles, W. C. Allen, A. E. Elmore, Mrs. W. P. Lynde, Willard Merrill, and S. D. Hastings.

Judge Walker, of Detroit, is President of the Conference, and the Rev. Fred. H. Winis, of Springfield, Ill., is Secretary.

The only business of importance during the opening session was the appointment of a Committee on Business, who were instructed to report on the propriety of State aid to private charitable institutions, and to determine the question of providing for the pauper children of the State. On these points a number of questions were submitted for deliberation.

In the evening there was another session of the Convention, when a general discussion of the subjects under consideration ensued. It is doubtful whether the discussion will result in any formal declaration of principles.

The three Boards visited the Milwaukee House of Correction and private charitable institutions of the city to-day, in carriages, by invitation of the Mayor and Common Council. The Convention adjourns to-night.

POLITICAL.

Iowa Republican Convention to Be Held June 25—Advice to the Farmers' Granges—Municipal Elections.

Cairo, Ill., April 16.—At the municipal election, yesterday, politics were ignored. John Wood was elected Mayor by a small majority. The white vote for Police Magistrate was divided among four candidates, while the colored vote being cast solidly for J. J. Bird, colored, secured his election.

Cincinnati, April 16.—The Board of Aldermen this afternoon elected W. F. Bishop, Democrat, Chairman.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Dubuque, Iowa, April 16.—As a considerable feeling on political matters has broken out in a number of grange-lodges in this State, threatening ultimately to destroy their usefulness and reduce their numbers, the Grand Master of Patrons of Husbandry in Iowa, the Hon. D. W. Adams, issues a card on the subject, saying: "As our order was not organized as a political party, permit me to say in all kindness to my brother Patrons, that it seems most injudicious to divert it from its organical objects, as tending not only to defeat the object aimed in the present, but also endangering our usefulness in the future."

Dubuque, Iowa, April 16.—Jacob Rich, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, has issued a call for the State Convention to be held at Des Moines on Wednesday, June 25, for the purpose of selecting candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property in Various Places.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Paul, Minn., April 16.—A fire at Duluth this morning consumed Lavague & Fass' paint store; Mrs. Harvey's millinery store; E. A. Costello's tin-shop; Bader's barber-shop, and Irving's boarding-house. Loss, $15,000; insurance, light.

Hartford, Conn., April 16.—The burning of Messrs. Welch, Spring & Co.'s clock factory, in Forestville, this morning, caused a loss of $80,000, with an insurance of $16,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Joliet, Ill., April 16.—A fire occurred at Plainfield, Will County, on Tuesday night, which resulted in the total destruction of the Plainfield College. The loss is roughly estimated at $10,000; insurance, $2,000. Considerable prejudice arose from the location of the college at Plainfield, and the fire is undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. It was a creditable institution, and its loss will be severely felt in this county.

Halifax, April 16.—A letter received here from Georgetown, Demarara, says a large fire occurred there, destroying $150,000 worth of property.

Cincinnati, April 16.—The *Gazette* special from Massilon, Ohio, reports the burning, last night, of A. Mottes' barn with five horses, one cow, and a lot of farming implements. Loss $6,000. Also rumor at Frankfort, Ky., that the village of Horse Cave, Hart County, was burned to ashes. The business houses and several dwellings were destroyed. Loss $20,000.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 16.—Cattle—To-day, 884; total for the week, 3,304. The market is a little more lively at yesterday's prices. Sales: 310 Illinois steers, av 1,013 to 1,402 lbs, at $4.75@6.50; 14 Illinois oxen, av 1,703 lbs, at $5.75; 12 Indiana steers, av 1,325 lbs, at $6.12½; 68 Missouri steers, av 1,084 to 1,315 lbs, at $5.75@6.25; 16 Missouri oxen, av 1,346 lbs, at $5.50; 54 Texas steers, av 1,125 lbs, at $5.25; 18 Ohio steers, av 1,100 lbs, at $5.62½.

Sheep and Lambs—To-day, 1,200; total for the week, 6,400. Market slow and dragging, with light receipts, at about yesterday's prices. Sales: 145 Michigan sheep, 87 to 89, at $7.00@7.50.

Hogs—To-day, 1,500; total for the week, 25,600. Market flat; no sales up to noon; prices nominal at $5.50@5.75.

The Somnambulistic Assault.

Concord, N. H., April 16.—Young Emerson, who was so terribly cut with an axe on Monday night, in Candia, is improving, and will probably live.

Lowell, Mass., April 16.—Young Fitts, who committed the somnambulistic assault at Candia, was arrested here, this afternoon. Fitts says he has no recollection of the matter. There is no question but he committed the deed.

Poisoning Case.

St. Louis, April 16.—The Clarksville (Mo.) *Sentinel* gives an account of a poisoning case at Spencerburg, Pike County, some days ago, in which Dr. Johnson administered aconite and arsenic to D. M. Kartley, and after the death of the latter ran away with his wife, with whom he had for some time held criminal relations. The parties were pursued, overtaken, and a legal examination of Jordan resulted in his commitment for murder.

The Knights of Pythias.

Richmond, Va., April 15.—The "Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias" met this morning, Supreme Chancellor, H. C. Berry, of Illinois, presiding. The resignation of Clarence N. Banton, of Washington, Supreme Scribe, was referred to a committee. The order embraces about 1,300 lodges, and over 100,000 members.

The Erie Investigation.

Albany, N. Y., April 16.—The Erie investigation was resumed this afternoon. Gen. Sharpe was sworn, and gave an account of his connection with the change of Directorship. Senator O'Brien testified that he knew nothing of the use of money for the purpose of influencing legislation. Adjourned.

Acquitted.

Detroit, April 16.—At Big Rapids, yesterday, the jury in the case of Bronson, the bank Cashier, who has been on trial for killing Sweeney at a ball on the night of last Fourth of July, deliberated two hours and acquitted him.

Obituary.

Buffalo, April 16.—Isaac A. Verplanck, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, died of apoplexy last night.

New York, April 16.—Horenio Bebas, the Venezuelan Consul at this port for the past four years, died to-day. The funeral occurs next Sunday.

Railroad Accidents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Peoria, Ill., April 16.—The remains of Martin Coughlon were found yesterday morning near Mackinaw Station, on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad. Coughlon lived in Allen, McLean County, and was probably intoxicated when the train struck him.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Ottawa, Ill., April 16.—A man named Roger Murray, a farmer living west of Ottawa about three miles, while returning home on foot on the track of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, on Monday evening last, was run over by a train and killed. His body was dragged either way by the different trains as they passed up and down. The remains were cut into fragments, and strewn along the track for a distance of 600 feet. The Coroner's jury to-day found a verdict of accidental death.

SPORTING MATTERS.

Races at New Orleans.

New Orleans, April 16.—Louisiana Jockey Club races, second day: First race, hurdle race, two miles, over eight hurdles; Club purse, $600; first horse, $450; second, $100; third, $50. Won by Village Blacksmith, beating Tom Corbett, Blind Tom, Pelham, and Nashville Harry in the same order. Time—4:21. Won by two lengths. Harry fell at the fifth hurdle. Blacksmith was the favorite, selling in the pool at 200; Blind Tom, 75; the field, 51.

Second race, mile and a quarter, all ages. Club purse, $500; first horse, $350; second, $100, third, $50. Eleven entries. Won by Frogtown; Mary Louise second, Cape Race third, C. O. D., Emma, Sansom, Saucebox, Evelina Mabry, Sir Rufus King, Benezet, Tom Leathers, and Warwick's B. C. Naught. Won by half a length. Time—2:26. In the pool, Cottrill's entries, Saucebox and Evelina Mabry, sold for 60; Cape Race, 45; Frogtown, 35; C. O. D., 30; Weldon's Mary Louise, and Benzet, 20; the other five in the field, 42.

Third race, Louisiana stake for colts and fillies, 4 years old, $50 entrance play or pay, $1,500 added; second horse, $300; third, $200; two mile heats; eight nominations; four started.

Time—4.03, 4:12¾.

The first heat was won easily by a length. The second heat was won by half a length. In pools Silent Friend sold for 260, Fannie M. 85, Young Harry, 70, Belle Buckle 50.

Weather fine, attendance large, and track heavy.

New York, April 16.—In the pigeon-shooting tournament, to-day, double birds, 15 pairs each, Bogardus won the first money, and Paine the second. Bogardus killed 23 and missed 7; Paine killed 20 and missed 10.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Fully two thousand elegantly dressed ladies and gentlemen braved the rain and chill air, last night, to see Miss Neilson as *Rosalind* in "As You Like It." What the audience would have been in favorable weather can be imagined. Well paid they were who went through mud and drizzle, for a more delightful treat is seldom afforded on the stage. To say that the large audience were pleased is to express mildly the favor and relish with which were received the charming picture of the bright and joyous side of love. Miss Neilson received a call before the curtain at the end of every act, and as the curtain dropped upon the deliciously-spoken epilogue—for which every person in the house waited, for a wonder—the auditorium was not vacated until another compliment had been paid the fair *Rosalind*. She was throughout, in this role, what we have seen her in her previous assumptions—completely identified with the character, which she has closely studied, and which she interprets with a bright and glowing originality distinguishing it from all others who have preceded her therein. She is the very embodiment of the "poetic comedy of love." The high-bred refinement which should attach to the daughter of a Prince is shown in every look and act, even in the gayest and wildest exuberance. Unlike most other *Rosalinds*, Miss Neilson does not attempt to look the man in her male disguise. Her *Rosalind* is one of the most girlish of girls; now timid and now saucy, but always a girl. Else, *Orlando* could not possibly consent to accept her as the proxy of his idol. With such a representative, it seems no wonder that he should consent to woo her. Delicate tact and feeling are mingled with spontaneous naivete and joyful abandon; tenderness and roguishness go together; refinement and modesty shine through all—a perfect April of sunshine and cloud, with, however, far more of the former than the fourth month of 1873 has yet developed. Her costume in the male disguise is of itself a rarity, serving to show to exquisite advantage her shapely physique. It is next to impossible to single out especial points of excellence in a rendition fairly bristling with such points. For evenness, consistency, and complete adherence to a well-considered conception, the impersonation is one among a thousand. In one instance Miss Neilson fell somewhat short of realizing the full extent of the possibilities of the role. That was in the scene wherein *Rosalind* learns of *Orlando*'s encounter with the lioness. In this the faintness at the sight of the bloody napkin and the recital of her lover's danger was reached without the gradual culmination which we have seen produced with telling effect, making a better "counterfeit" than that of Miss Neilson. This, however, was but a trivial shortcoming in the light of so many delightful features. Mr. O'Neill's *Orlando* was most admirable throughout in look, action, and reading. Mr. Barry gave a good rendering of *Touchstone*, as did Mrs. Stonesall of *Audrey*. Mrs. Myers left little to be desired as *Celia*, and as *Phebe* Miss Marble was acceptable. The character of *Jaques* was in no sense realized by Mr. Power, who never spoke truer than when he said: "a melancholy of mine own." It was certainly not of Shakspeare's. With the exception of Messrs. Pendleton and Martin, the remainder of the support was poor. "As You Like It" will be given to-night and to-morrow night, and at the Saturday matinee.

HOOLEY'S OPERA-HOUSE.

Another large audience witnessed the second performance of "Alixe" at Hooley's last evening. As we predicted, the people in the piece appeared to much better advantage than on the first night. The nervousness attendant upon her opening situations having measurably disappeared, Miss O'Conner seems in a fair way to make a genuine hit as *Alixe*. It is certain that she fills the part better than any of her competitors in "leading business" could do, for none of them could rival her in youth and freshness, the appearance of which, as in *Juliet*, is vitally essential to the proper representation of the character. It is evident that her schooling in the art of acting has been somewhat meagre; and that she has yet to learn a few things which are best taught by experience; but it is also true that she has the less to unlearn on that account. The air of inexperience is in itself a charm of peculiar value in *Alixe*. Miss O'Conner is especially happy in her power of expressing the varied phases of the character, and in this she shows unmistakably the promise of future distinction as an actress. It is of such material that great artists are made. Almost equal in importance and interest with the role of *Alixe* is that of *Madame Valory*, sustained by Miss Meek, who, although she has done everything finely, and has come to be regarded as a prime favorite in Chicago, in this character surpasses all her previous successes. Its sorrowful dignity, keen suffering, and passionate emotion, are most powerfully portrayed. All the other members of the cast showed improvement last evening, and the performance now progresses with admirable smoothness. The beautiful mounting of the play is a subject of much comment and praise by the audience, who denote their appreciation by hearty applause as the various scenes are revealed by the risings of the curtain. The orchestra at Hooley's, under the training of Mr. Bierwith, has reached a high degree of efficiency. The selections are judicious, and they are very neatly rendered.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A through boat is expected on Friday morning at St. Paul. Lake Pepin is nearly clear of ice.

The granite contract for the new Capitol at Iowa has been relet to Barnum & Overman, of Cedar Rapids.

Gen. John P. Hawkins, brother of Mrs. Canby is at Omaha, on his way West to bring East the remains of Gen. Canby.

A Newburg (N. Y.) telegram says that only one of the five children injured by the fall of a chimney at Mattowan, yesterday, will recover. Two are dead and two are dying.

Gov. Carpenter, of Iowa, yesterday pardoned Martin Palson, under seven years' sentence in the State Prison from Decatur County, for highway robbery, on account of his youth at the time the robbery was committed.

In the United States Circuit Court, Cincinnati, yesterday, Judge Emmons announced his decision in the infringement-of-patent case of the Union Paper Bag Company vs. Nixon & Co. in favor of plaintiffs.

The trial of Joseph and Thomas O'Neil, the alleged murderers of Hiram Rexford, at Fulton, Whiteside County, in October last, commences at Mount Carroll, Carroll County, to-day. The evidence against the parties is said to be conclusive.

Our Detroit special says that the tug Torrent succeeded in recovering the barge J. F. Warren from the "Middle Sister," where she has lain in the ice all winter. Her cargo is in fair condition, and her damages are comparatively trifling. She is now in Clark's dry-dock. Marine men here do not like the idea of Chicago tugs on the river.

A Memphis telegram says that the impression prevails that the story of Vaughn, alias Flower, alias Frank Burdett, and the letters written to Mrs. Hindman in regard to the assassination of her husband, was a scheme concocted to obtain money. Vaughn, alias Burdett, is the A. P. Burdett formerly Commissioner of Police in that city, and was a detective at one time.

MARRIAGES.

HARPER—STEWART—At the house of the bride's father, in this city, on the 9th of April, Mr. William H. Harper and Miss Florence Stewart.

MILLER—KAVANAGH—On Tuesday evening, April 15, at St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. Father Madden, Nicholas J. Miller, of this city, and Jennie Kavanagh, of Janesville, Wis.

DEATHS.

PHIPPEN—At the residence of his son-in-law, J. W. Mills, 45 Egan avenue, on Tuesday, April 15, in the 84th year of his age, the Rev. George Phippen, a native of Salem, Mass.

Funeral services at the First Baptist Church, Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Pastors and official members of the churches, and all friends, are invited to attend.

VALLEY—On the 16th inst., of cancer of the stomach, Mrs. Mariam A. Valley, aged 55, mother of Mrs. James P. Griffin and Mrs. F. O. Cross, at their residence, 243 West Madison street.

Funeral at 2 p. m., 17th of April. Friends are invited without further notice.

Dayton papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

AT BUTTERS & CO.'S.

Sale of Dry Goods, 100 Cases Boots and Shoes,

THIS MORNING, April 17, at 9½ o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

40,000

Fine California Cigars,

On SATURDAY, April 19, at 10 o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO.'S

Regular Saturday Sale.

First-Class Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Rich Library Sets, Fine Carpets, in any quantity; also, Household Goods, of all kinds, little used; also, several Piano Fortes, Parlor Organs, and Melodeons, on SATURDAY, April 19, at 9 1-2 o'clk, at 55 & 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY

CARRIAGES,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

AT AUCTION,

To pay advances and charges, on WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 10 o'clock. This is the largest number ever offered at one sale. Sale peremptory. Terms cash.

W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Household Furniture!

We are instructed by James Warrack, Esq., to sell at his residence, No. 70 Twenty-third-st., corner of Prairie-av., on THURSDAY MORNING, April 17, at 10 o'clock, the whole of the ELEGANT FURNITURE and effects therein (with the exception of the Wines, etc.), and consisting of Handsome Parlor and Beautiful Chamber Sets, in Solid Rosewood, Mahogany, Oak, and Walnut; Mirrors, Oil Paintings, Choice Engravings, French Marble Clock, Piano; part of Library; Dinner and Tea Sets, in Painted and Burnished China; Table and Silverware; Wilton, Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets; Oilcloths; Bedding; Dining-room, Kitchen, and Laundry Furniture; Crockery, Glassware, Sewing Machine, Pony Gig, etc., etc. Sale positive, as the family are going abroad.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

HAVENS & CO.

AUCTION SALE

THIS DAY, OF

Dry Goods, Notions, Hats and Caps, Soaps,

Perfumery, Chromos, and Fancy Goods,

By HAVENS & CO., 63 South Canal-st.

326 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.

Elegant Household Furniture

AT AUCTION,

Friday Morning, April 18, at 10 o'clock,

Consisting of an entire household—Chamber and Parlor Sets, Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, &c., &c. Also, ONE ELEGANT PIANO. Goods can be examined Friday morning before the sale. Sale positive, and without reserve.

HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers.

HAVENS & CO.,

63 South Canal-st.,

Will sell at auction Saturday, April 19, at 10 a. m., household furniture of all kinds, including Carpets, Chamber and Parlor Sets, Dining and Kitchen Furniture, Glassware, Crockery, &c., &c. Parties looking for bargains are invited to call. Sale to commence with a fine line of Carpets.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, April 19, at 9 1-2 O'clock,

Closing Out the Stock of a Dealer,

25 Parlor Suits,
30 Bureaus and W. S. Bureaus.
40 B. W. Open Washstands,
25 Centre Tables,
40 Bedsteads,
24 Corner and Side Whatnots,
100 Spindle Bedsteads.
Also Chamber Sets, Sofas, Lounges, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Mirrors, Sideboards, Carpets, Stoves, 10 Crates of English W. G. Crockery (firsts).
At 10½ o'clock—Open Buggies, Express Wagons, Harness, &c.; Baby Carriage, cost $25.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By HODGES & CO.,

613 WEST LAKE-ST.

We have orders to sell at auction, on Saturday, April 19, at 10 a. m., the entire contents of the private dwelling, No. 665 West Washington-st., consisting of fine English-body Brussels, 3-ply, ingrain, and stair carpets, marble-top chamber sets, dining-room furniture; also, 1 $65 range stove and kitchen utensils, and a large and splendid lot of crockery and cutlery, plated ware, &c., &c., in fact everything used for housekeeping. Look out for bargains. This sale will be positive, and without reserve, as the parties are leaving the city, and must be sold, rain, hail, or shine.

N. B.—Each person attending this sale will be furnished with a numbered check, thereby avoiding the embarrassment of giving the name of the bidder.

R. H. MORRISON, Auctioneer.

By JAMES GEARY & CO.

Saloon Fixtures, Stock, &c., of the Saloon No. 117 South Franklin-st., on the premises, consisting of Bar Counter, Ice Box, Tables, Chairs, Stove, Mirror, Glass Ware, &c., this day, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., by JAMES GEARY & CO., Auctioneers, 48 North Canal-st.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.

POSTPONEMENT.

The Auction Sale of Furniture at 408 West Madison-st. is postponed until THURSDAY, April 17, at 10 a. m., when the entire stock of Furniture will be sold without reserve, regardless of the weather.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—AT THE GENERAL RENTING AGENCY of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block, 164 LaSalle-st.:
506 Wabash-av., 3-story and basement house, furnished.
533 Wabash-av., 3-story frame house, furnished.
568 Michigan-av., 3-story and basement marble-front house, furnished.
503 Michigan-av., 3-story frame, complete repair.
667 Michigan-av., 3-story and basement house.
534 and 536 Michigan-av., 3-story and basement house, new. Furnaces and gas-fixtures in these houses.
1059 Michigan-av., 3-story and basement brick house.
Michigan-av., near Thirty-ninth-st., 2-story brick house of 15 rooms; good barn.
21 Eldridge-court, 3-story frame; will be put in thorough repair.
175 Calumet-av., 3-story and basement marble-front dwelling.
421 Calumet-av., basement cottage, 8 or 9 rooms.
733 Wabash-av., frame house, 12 rooms.
1058 Wabash-av., frame house, 12 rooms and barn. Furnace and gas-fixtures in this house.
64 and 66 Vincennes-av., 3-story marble-fronts; cheap.
1264 Indiana-av., frame house, 10 rooms.
66 Forrest-av., 2-story frame, 10 rooms.
Also, a large list of houses and cottages in the West and North Divisions.
Please call and examine our list.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON JACKSON-st., east of Centre-av., No. 507, containing 15 rooms; large attic, 24x34, gas, hot and cold water, wash-basins, marble mantels, wash-tubs, &c.; barn, large grounds, 84x150; also the upper story No. 416 West Monroe-st., 4 large rooms, 3 closets, pantry, water, &c., overlooking Jefferson Park; also 5 or 6 rooms, same neighborhood. See owner from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., at 250 South Halsted-st., corner Harrison, Room 2.

TO RENT—138 AND 140 ABERDEEN-ST., 2-STORY frame, 7 rooms, $40. T. E. PATTERSON, 45 Michigan-av., Room 2.

TO RENT—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, TWO-STORY and basement house, 1070 Wabash-av. Inquire over market, corner Twenty-second and State-sts.

TO RENT—430 BLUE ISLAND-AV., TWO-STORY house, 11 rooms, water up and down, good barn and a little garden, with wine grapery; good for two families. M. J. HABRUS, 73 Eleventh-st., in the rear house.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, containing 14 rooms, with all the modern improvements; rent, $1,400 per annum. For particulars inquire 111 State-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 7 ROOMS, BATH-room, hot and cold water, &c.; Wabash-av., south of Eighteenth-st. Address N 57, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE NICE 2-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 12 rooms and closets, bath, etc., with brick stable and shed in rear, situated No. 175 Third-av. Inquire of FRISBIE & RAPPLEYE, 334 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE WITH 8 ROOMS, GAS, and water, on Burnside-st., near Twenty-ninth, with stable. Apply at 167 South Clark-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS; PLEASANT location on the lake shore, half a block from steam or street cars. Apply on the premises, No. 45 Cottage-place, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts.

TO RENT—MAY 1, A 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE OF 8 rooms, 203 South Wood-st., half block south of Van Buren-st. cars. Rent cheap to a good tenant. Apply to owner, 225 Park-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, UP-STAIRS, TO party who will buy $600 of furniture; building new; neat as wax; water and gas. Apply on premises, 751 Madison-st.; $45.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, A PLEASANT 2-STORY frame dwelling, with bath-room; will be put in excellent order. 124 South Morgan-st.; $500. Apply to J. FORSYTHE, Room 9, Central Union Block.

TO RENT—AT 345 NORTH FRANKLIN-ST., HOUSE with 13 rooms, and a good barn. Inquire at 347.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 7 ROOMS, NO. 140 WESTern-av., near Fulton-st., $30 per month. ISAAC R. DILLER, northwest corner Ada and Fulton-sts.

TO RENT—BRICK 2-STORY AND BASEMENT house, all modern improvements, including furnace. 60 Marshfield-av., within one block of Van Buren-st. cars and Ashland-av., at lowest rent if satisfactory tenant. F. C. WELLS, 58 Marshfield-av.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY—A HOUSE OF 14 rooms on Main-av., south of Twenty-fifth-st.; pleasant location. Want to board with family. Call at once. M. N. LORD, 334 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—FLAT CONTAINING 6 large rooms, with closets and pantry, suitable for housekeeping, over store 705 Wabash-av. Inquire in store.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT MARble front house on Lake-st., opposite Union Park, and frame house on Fulton-st., north of park, with 14 rooms and barn. Rent reasonable. Apply 43 North Ashland-av.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, 945 Wabash-av., corner Twenty-first-st. Will be handsomely renovated for desirable party. Apply at Room 10, 191 Clark-st.

TO RENT—4 OR 8 ROOMS, NO. 87 THIRD-AV., suitable for families, with all conveniences. H. LOWY, Room 5, southwest corner Clark and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—587 WABASH-AV., 3-STORY AND BASEment stone front, 12 rooms, furnace, etc.; will be put in good order for first-class tenant. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—136 THROOP-ST.—BRICK HOUSE OF 10 rooms, cold and hot water, baths; possession given immediately. Inquire at 130 Throop-st.

TO RENT—A NEW 3-STORY AND BASEMENT house on North LaSalle-st., near Oak. All modern improvements. Apply to JOHN McEWEN, 245 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME, 445 WEST JACKson-st., 8 rooms, gas, water, barn large, lot; $50. Two-story frame, 1450 State-st., 10 rooms and store. Also nice cottage, 212 North Halsted-st., 5 rooms, $25. 314 North Halsted-st., store and 2 rooms on first floor, 5 rooms up stairs, $45. Two-story frame on Irving-place, good neighborhood, 9 rooms, $40. D. E. FISKE, Room 5, Otis Block.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF THE city, low to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 2-STORY AND BASEment marble front dwelling No. 12 Eldridge-court; rent $1,000 a year. Also 3-story frame dwelling No. 297 Michigan-av. Apply to J. C. FARRINGTON, office of Geo. C. Clarke, 3 and 4 Bryan Block. Rent $1,500 a year.

TO RENT—NO. 18 UNION-AV., WEST OF COTtage-av. Also, No. 20 Union-av., furnished; both have good barns. Apply at No. 18 Union-av., or at Room 5, 168 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME DWELLING ON Bowen-av. Dwelling houses 368 and 365 West Taylor-st., gas, water, furnace, etc.; good barn to each. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 58 Central Union Block, northwest corner of Madison and Market-sts.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT house on Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st., 12 rooms, with modern improvements, fully furnished. W. J. BARNEY, 163 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—IN NORTH DIVISION, SOUTHWEST corner of Belden-av. and Halsted-st., large 2-story and brick basement house of 8 rooms, with modern improvements. Dining-room and kitchen on main floor. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., Nixon's Building, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—MAY 1, COTTAGE 457 HUBBARD-ST., and cottage 463 West Indiana-st. W. WALLER, No. 3, 330 State-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1, DWELLING 414 WEST MADIson-st., and also 463 West Indiana-st. W. WALLER, No. 3, 330 State-st.

TO RENT—I WILL RENT MY HOUSE FURNISHed, 584 Michigan-av., with a large brick barn; contains all modern improvements. Rent, $3,000 for one year. None but desirable parties need apply. W. E. BURDICK.

TO RENT—4 NEW 6-ROOM COTTAGES, LAKE View, near north city limits, horse cars, $25 per month. D. WILLIAMS, 126 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—OF NO. 111 North Paulina-st., near Union Park. Inquire at 109½ North Paulina-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—DOUGLAS-PLACE, AND furniture for sale, cheap, story-and-half cottage, first-class, gas, water, barn, etc. Apply to J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, TO A SMALL FAMILY to Oct. 1, a 2-story and basement brick house, which has been thoroughly cleaned. Inquire on the premises, 1029 Prairie-av. Possession given immediately.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, ONE OF THE MOST desirable cottages in the city; 8 rooms, basement, and barn. Inquire on the premises, No. 883 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 1032 WEST JACKSON-ST., corner Campbell-av. Apply at St. Charles Hotel, 43 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—MARBLE FRONT HOUSE FACING Union Park, to a party who can furnish and will board myself and wife. IRA BROWN, 143 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1, FIRST-CLASS COTTAGES NOS. 249 and 259 Douglas place (Thirty-fifth-st.), near Prairie-av. Also first-class brick house corner Dayton-st. and Webster-av. Inquire of SCOTT & GAGE, No. 231 South Halsted-st., between 1 and 3 p. m.

TO RENT—NO. 384 FULTON-ST., TWO-STORY house; has 15 rooms; rent, $65 per month. Apply to W. M. WILLNER, Room 14, Otis Block.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, DESIRABLE HOUSE OF 6 or 7 rooms; gas and water. 562 South Dearborn-st., below Twenty-ninth.

TO RENT—NO. 1087 MICHIGAN-AV.—HOUSE IS A two-story frame, with brick basement, containing 12 rooms; has bath room and closets. Lot 25x180, with frame barn. The location is one of the best. For admission or particulars apply to GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, Basement, 149 and 151 Madison-st.

TO RENT—A GOTHIC COTTAGE — NO. 28 OAK-av., second street south of Douglas-place, and near Cottage Grove railroad, containing eight rooms with ten or more closets, brick cellar, etc., on a 50 foot lot. Rent $350. Apply at 44 Oak-av., or at the hardware store Nos. 56 and 58 Lake-st. EDWIN HUNT & SONS.

TO RENT—NO 535 WEST ADAMS-ST., POSSESSION May 1, 2-story and basement brick house, with barn, modern improvements. Also, 2-story frame house southwest corner Calumet-av. and Twenty-sixth-st. Also, No. 21 Twenty-sixth-st., 2-story frame house, 9 rooms. Also, No. 533 Burnside-st., 11 rooms, suitable for two tenements. F. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Rooms 6 and 7, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME AND BRICK BASEment house on Wabash-av., near Harrison-st. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY BRICK AND BRICK BASEment house, and barn, on West Monroe-st., near Morgan. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1069 AND 1083 MICHIGAN-AV., IN THE block corner Twenty-eighth-st.; $1,200 per annum. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 36 Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO FINE CHAMBERS EN SUITE, furnished, marble front, South Side, near Twenty-fourth-st.; handy to street cars and day board, suitable for man and wife or young men. References required; modern conveniences, including bath. Address X 52, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A 3-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, furnished, to a gentleman and wife, located on Wabash-av., north of Twenty-first-st.; owner will take the rest in board. FRISBIE & RAPPLEYE, 334 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT MARBLE FRONT, WABASH-av., north of Twenty-eighth-st. Some fixtures, &c., for sale cheap. C. D. WARREN, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts., Room 1.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE OF 15 rooms, on avenue south of Twenty-second-st., to a private family willing to board owner's family, four persons. C. D. WARREN, Room 1, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, 45 Thirty-second-st., between South Park and Cottage Grove-avs.; (has 10 rooms, with all modern improvements), to a first-class and responsible tenant, at $65 per month. Apply at 64 and 66 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—3-STORY MARBLE-FRONT, 115 CALUmet-av. Apply to M. F. TULEY, No. 3 City-Hall.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, FURNISHED, on Calumet-av.; $4,600; $4,600 of it will be taken in board by owner; no other boarders. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—TWO HOUSES AT ELMHURST, PLEASant and commodious; grounds large; plenty of fruit; two minutes of depot. Address MRS. TIBBETTS, Elmhurst.

TO RENT—AT GENEVA LAKE, WIS., WITH first-class board at St. Denis Hotel, furnished house, elegant view of lake, delightful summer residence. Apply to J. L. CURTIS & CO., 136 South Clark-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

Suburban—Continued.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—A FINE TWO-STORY frame dwelling with brick basement, 16 rooms, with bath-room and closets, and all modern improvements. The house has double parlors, 2 bay windows, 2 marble mantels, and built in first-class style, inclosed in an acre of ground, beautifully located within half a block of the depot, in a flourishing village, 45 minutes' ride from Chicago, on the Milwaukee division of the Chicago & North-Western Railway. Apply to J. C. GRIFFITHS, with Arthur C. Ducat, 155 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—WITHIN 160 RODS OF LISLE DEPOT, on the C., B. & Q. R. R., 24 miles from Chicago, a convenient house, with furniture and piano (if desired), with 2 acres of garden and an abundance of fruit, &c., to a good family, with whom myself and granddaughter, aged 12 years, could board. Unquestionable references given and required. Those who indulge in the weed or intoxicating beverages need not apply. But to a good, tidy family very liberal terms will be offered. Address J. C. HATCH, Lisle, DuPage County, Ill.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—MY HOUSE ON UNIversity-place, Evanston, with garden well stocked with fruits and flowers; has barn and stables. This house is pleasantly situated in the shade of full grown white oak; is near the lake, and within seven minutes' walk of the depot. Apply on the premises, or to HENRY M. KIDDER, 168 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS, 87 CLARK-ST., 3 houses at Maywood, $25, $30, and $40 a month.

TO RENT—IN WINNETKA—ANOTHER NEW house, 7 rooms, $40 per month; another of 6 rooms, $28 per month. H. M. GRAVES, Winnetka.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—WEST MADISON-ST., STORE 635, FOR one year from May 1, to a responsible party. A. BLAKE, 137 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, SINGLE OR EN SUITE, with fire-proof vaults; only one flight stairs; first-class in all respects. Apply to owner, Room 5, same building, No. 136 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF 23 and 25 South Canal-st., 40x60 each, together or separate. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BRICK STORE IN THE railroad town of Nashua, Iowa. Address P. O. Box No. 22, Nashua, Chickasaw County, Iowa.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES IN ALL LOCAtions, low, to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE WAREHOUSE, WITH ALL MODern conveniences, located on the northwest corner of Cass and Michigan-sts.; 3 stories and basement; now occupied by H. W. Rogers, Jr.; to rent from May 1. Apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 123 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—OR FOR STORAGE, OR MANUFACturing—West Side, in the immediate vicinity of Canal and Washington-sts., a stone-building, containing three lofts suitable for heavy business, such as hardware, oil, wool, etc. Address B 68, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND SLEEPING-APARTments in building corner Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.; water, gas, and all modern improvements in all rooms. Apply in building. JOHN S. GARLAND & CO.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, A CORNER STORE, 75x25; also the upper floor containing 18 rooms, now occupied as a boarding-house. Apply at 300 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—A FINE SUITE OF OFFICES IN BUILDing corner Halsted and Madison-sts., over drug store. Well adapted for a physician. Inquire in drug store.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, NO. 210 State-st. Also the loft of same building. GILBERT & GIVINS, 83 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM, 84 LASALLE-ST., ROOM 2, at $20 per month. ROBERT GREER.

TO RENT—STORE, AND FIXTURES FOR SALE. Inquire at 111 Clybourn-av.

TO RENT—OFFICES—GOOD LIGHT, AND FIRST-class finish, at $12 to $25 per month, opposite Metropolitan Block, at 47 LaSalle-st., by WM. H. CONDON, Room 2.

TO RENT—DESK ROOMS; MODERATE RENT; best business locality in Chicago, with elevator. Possession given at once. Apply at Room 31, 159 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A STORE ON STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Potter Palmer's Hotel. Also offices and lofts above, well lighted. Inquire at Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—STORES 163 AND 165 FIFTH-AV., FOUR stories and basement, stone front. Cheap to good tenant. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS AT 306 STATE-ST., 3 FLOORS, 25x90. Cheap. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 87 Third-av., suitable for any business or light manufacturing. H. LOWY, southwest corner Clark and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE STORE, 324 STATE-ST.; also offices, lofts, and basements in same building. C. S. WALLER, 330 State-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—MARBLE FRONT STORE AND BASEment, No. 638 West Lake-st., near Paulina; first-rate location. Apply to J. D. WEBER, 279 Park-av.

TO RENT—FOUR GOOD OFFICES ON SECOND story; also several large and small rooms, well lighted, with or without steam power. Apply at No. 11 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY BRICK BASEMENT HOUSE on Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st., 14 rooms; brick barn. Apply at Room 13, 149 LaSalle-st., Major Block.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED OFFICE, 47 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts. Location first-class, and furniture for sale at a sacrifice. Apply to SAYLES & WALKER, Room 13, 149 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HOTEL BUILDING ON THE CORNER of Fifth-av. and Adams-st., containing 70 rooms, including bath rooms, water closets, laundry, hot and cold water, etc., suitable for a hotel. Apply to owner on the premises, or DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—2 STORES ON MILWAUKEE-AV., A store on Kinzie-st.; also a cottage. Apply at 26 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FOR HOUSEKEEPING, SUITES OF 6 rooms, gas, water, and water-closets with each, light and airy, in Thompson's Block. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—LODGING ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN in second and third stories brick building corner Randolph and Jefferson-sts.; have inside blinds, with gas and closets on same floor. Apply at Room 40, No. 105 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; ONE SINGLE room, suitable for one or two single gentlemen. Apply at 469 North Clark-st.

TO RENT — FOUR ELEGANT ROOMS, BRICK building, suitable for dressmaking and housekeeping; best location in city. Call and examine, over store, 511 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON REASONable terms at 166 Twenty-fourth-st. Also a single room, furnished or unfurnished. References required.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT PARlor and small room, with or without board, in a private family, at 269 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—NEAT FURNISHED ROOMS IN A PRIvate family, from $10 to $20 a month; board if required. Can furnish own room if desired. 1256 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—MARBLE FRONT RESIDENCE, NO. 1026 Wabash-av.; has 11 rooms and all modern improvements. Apply to FERD. W. PECK, No. 8 Nixon's Building.

TO RENT—TWO LOWER FLOORS OF A BRICK house with modern improvements, to a first-class private family. Party retaining upper floor would board if desired. References required. Terms, $50. No. 40 Cass-st., 3d door from Illinois-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM SUITAble for two gentlemen, with gas, hot and cold water; also single room. Brick house, 411 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—20 LARGE ROOMS OVER STORES NOS. 259 and 261 South Clark-st.; good place for boarding house. Likewise 2 basements between Jackson and Van Buren-st.; cottage No. 370 West Van Buren-st. Inquire on premises from 9 to 11 a. m., and 2 to 4 p. m., or 13 Ewing-st.

TO RENT—AT 348 WEST LAKE-ST.—PLEASANT furnished sleeping-room, with board convenient.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite, furnished or unfurnished. Ashland Block, opposite Sherman House. Inquire on upper floor.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH or without board; home comforts desired. Address, stating terms, X 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE HAVE NUMEROUS applications for good houses to let, in all parts of the city. Parties owning same will find it to their advantage to call on J. B. CRAWFORD & CO., 150 LaSalle-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PAPER FOR THE UNMARRIED OF AMERICA, the "Matrimonial News," sold by all newsdealers. Send 10 cents for sample copy to P. O. Box 507, Chicago.

FOR ADOPTION—A HEALTHY INFANT GIRL. Please address E 7, Tribune office.

GAZE'S TOURIST TICKETS FOR EUROPE and the East, by short sea-routes from England. Gaze's Hotel Coupons for Europe and the East. Tickets by the London & Northwestern Railway. Atlantic passages secured by any line of steamships. American office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR PRIVATE, MEDIcal and law libraries, at the Standard Old Book Store. CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 214½ East Madison-st., few doors east of Franklin.

STONER'S INVENTORS' BUREAU. D. STONER & CO., Patent Solicitors, 125 Clark-st., Rooms 73, 51, 52, and 53. We buy and sell patents.

WANTED—$1,000; A SURE FORTUNE IN A YEAR; legitimate square business; investigate it, capitalists. Room 39, 125 Clark-st. Call from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

WANTED—A TICKET OR PASS TO PHILADELphia or New York, or to either city and return. Address X 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL COAL. APPLY TO MINER T. AMES & CO., 1 West Randolph-st.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY TEACHER OF EXPERIENCE IN MUSIC is desirous of securing room and board in a first-class hotel, where her services to the family could be made an equivalent. Best of city references. Can furnish piano. Address A. W., 187 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A TEACHER IN HIGHER MATHEmatics for a private school. L 32, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—JIM HAS NOT RETURNED. I AM engaged this afternoon. Come Tuesday.

PERSONAL—IF DR. JEROME C. SALTMAN, formerly of Marshalltown, Iowa, is in the city, please send address to an old friend. B 42, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—TO 20: LETTER FOR YOU AT PLACE named. 100.

PERSONAL—JUNE, "JE VOUS AIME. MON amie cho rie, je vous aime." Please send your name and address to E 5, No. 6 South State-st.

PERSONAL—ENGLEWOOD DUMMY, WEDNESday p. m. Will the party who was "frightened" by falling iron please correspond with the gentleman who occupied adjacent seat? Address DISCRETION, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A $20,000 HOUSE AND LARGE lot on Michigan-av. for large lot between Thirty-[illegible] and Fifty-first-st., east of Michigan-av. [illegible], 70 East Adams-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND 1½ ACRES OF ground in Aurora for Chicago lots. E. [illegible], 79 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—10 LOTS AT IRVING PARK FOR cottage and lot in city or suburbs. E. [illegible], 79 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A PEACH ORCHARD IN EXCHANGE for suburban property. WM. GARNETT & CO., 25 Otis Block.